THE Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,354—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Sails at Evening.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th June	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7933
7th "	CALEDONIA	7536	....	...
14th "	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10583
1st July	HIMALAYA	6958	....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
16th "	ARABIA	7933	....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
30th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
2nd Sept	PERSIA	7951	....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
16th "	CALEDONIA	7535	....	...
23rd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10500
30th "	OCEANA	6610	....	...
6th Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7933	....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	1621

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

These Steamers will call at BRINDISI.

Passengers leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

MESSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
LUGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4590	L. Manchini	15th June 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th July 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Manchini	15th August.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th June 1911
Archia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Aug. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 265 and to HONGKONG Rs. 320.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND ENGLAND

(Weymouth)

VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, saloonships, for First Class Passengers only.

FOR LONDON.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about
s. s. Umvolosi	4,500	15th June 1911.

Fares Rs. 325 and Rs. 370.

s. s. Umsinga	4500	30th June 1911.

Fares to Weymouth Rs. 325.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 8th June	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2171	Fri. 9th June	6 a.m.	† direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 8th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, sailing 7th June calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Thursday, 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer sailing on or about 17th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

7th June, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Caledonien	4,130	Melber	8th June 1911.
Sydney	4,118	Sellier	6th July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Eschenauer	31st Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	X	23rd Nov. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Eschenauer	16th June.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	14th July.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Agent.

Albert Building Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Massilia	5091	Brown, R N R	9th June 1911
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	21st " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	11th July "
Scindia	6106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	8th Aug. "
Elysia	6368	W. Robertson	21st " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	23rd " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne B N R	9th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6368	W. Robertson	18th " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	399
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

CAPITAL (fully paid up) ... £ 8,000,000
SURPLUS ... £ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu,
Cawnpore	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala
		Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at ½ per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 142. W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
Capital paid up ... Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits ... Gold $ 3,371,444,33
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—
BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco,
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington,
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ... Rs. 28,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application,

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST HOUSE
In the trade of Bombay
FOR WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
and yet the house which is most progressively modern in its endeavours to secure individuality, original ideas and up-to-date requirements, is the well known establishment of

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

There is a Chinese saying :—
"Full praise must not be given to the horse that wins the race, but to the man that keeps the stable."
We quite agree with the Chinaman's judgment which so forcibly expresses a practical truth. In our case, we cannot but acknowledge and give unstinted praise to our

WATCHMAKING STAFF

for the extraordinary success and reputation earned by our Watches as Perfect and Reliable Timekeepers. It is chiefly due to our watchmakers' co-operation, skill and assurance added to the fact that we persistently maintain the best and most experienced workmen at our Head Office at Bombay and at our Branch Establishment at Poona, that it is possible for us to obtain that

ACCURACY, DURABILITY,

and inexpensive up-keep so much appreciated by the Time-keeping public and which we are able to guarantee not only in every Watch we sell, but in every Watch we repair. Purchasers of our Watches and Clocks may know therefore that whatever sum is paid, the best value for the money is being obtained. In every case we prefer to emphasise the importance of

QUALITY-VALUE

rather than proclaim the low prices at which the meanest standard in quality can be purchased. Our efforts are consistently focussed in improving Quality and not in competing for

BAZAAR PRICES.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following :—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink YOU NEED this Hot Weather

is a "VITALIA" Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food "VITALIA."

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

ANOTHER 10,000 MILES

on one Dunlop cover. This time on a Taxi-cab, the hardest and most unfair wear that a tyre can have.

The Manager of Messrs. Wright and Jackson, Brook House Garage, Sefton Park, Liverpool, wrote on January 10th 1911, as follows :—

"We are sending you to-day one 815 × 105 Dunlop cover recently taken off one of our 14/16 horse power Belsize cars. Our reason for so doing is to express to you our satisfaction with the wear your tyres are giving us. This tyre has covered 10,000 miles, which in our opinion is in every way satisfactory, taking into consideration the various kinds of roads encountered in our class of work. The fact that the tyre has worn down to the last shred of canvas is ample proof of the superiority of the casing, considering that the cover ran throughout without a single burst."

DUNLOP

Tyers are made to wear.

MADRAS OFFICE ... ... 188 c, Mount Road,
BOMBAY OFFICE ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

150° 150°

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED FROM AMERICA

Highest grade LAMP OIL

Rs. 6 per case ex-Godown.

Apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
FORT, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s "ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between the undermentioned and carried on in Bombay under the name and style of Mulla Mahomedali Mulla Bukshabhai and Co. in Harar, Diredawa, Jabuti, Aden and Sidhpore, under the name and style of Gulamali Mulla Mahomedali and Co. and in Adisabeba under the name and style of Abdul Hoosein Mulla Mahomedali and Co. has been dissolved so far as Mulla Tyabali Mulla Abdulali Mulla Essaji, who has retired from the said firms, is concerned as from the 4th May 1911, and the said firms will hereafter be carried on by the remaining partners as hitherto.—Dated this 5th day of June 1911.

MULLA MAHOMEDALI SHAIKH SHARAFALLY.
MULLA IBRAHIM SHAIKH SHARAFALLY.
BORA ADULLABHAI MAHOMEDALI.
BORA GULAMALI ABDUL HOOSEIN.
MULLA BUKSHABHAI SHAIKH ABDUL RAHIM.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS FROM BOMBAY TO SIMLA.

FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS available for two months from the date of issue, will be issued on any date commencing from the 11th May, during May, June and July from Bombay to Simla, via Delhi and the Delhi-Umtalla-Kalka Railway, at the Reduced Fare of Rs. 128-10-0.

2. Passengers for Simla are recommended to travel by the Punjab Mail leaving Bombay at 2-30 p.m., and to change into the through carriage attached to the Train at Delhi for Kalka.

3. On the Return Journey passengers are recommended to travel in the Delhi through carriage leaving Kalka 10-30 P.M., arriving Delhi 5-34 A.M., and change at Delhi into the Punjab Mail leaving that Station at 9-15 A.M.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Dated 9th May, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS SERVICE TO SIMLA.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS DURING THE HOT WEATHER THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

THE EXPRESS through service between BOMBAY, and KALKA via the NAGDA MUTTRA RAILWAY, DELHI, MEERUT and SAHARANPUR, is worked with corridor Trains fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Refreshment Cars are attached between Baroda and Muttra to which First and Second Class passengers have access from early in the morning to late at night. The duration of the journey between Bombay and Simla is approximately 46 hours. First Class Return Tickets available for two months are issued from 1st May to 31st July (inclusive), at the following greatly reduced rates between the undermentioned Stations, on the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways and Simla.

Stations.	Return Fares Rs. a. p.	Timings. Up	Down.
Bombay ...	128 10 0	Arr. 7-15	Dep. 21-15
Mhow ...	108 9 0	„ 22-40	„ 5-20
Neemuch ...	95 14 0	„ 23-30	„ 4-55
Nasirabad ...	85 13 0	„ 8-3	„ 19-55
	Simla Dep. 8-15	Arr. 18-30	

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

JOOSUB HAJI JAN MAHOMED & CO..

"CHEAP JACK"

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

HOSIERS AND HATTERS,

MAJESTIC HOTEL,

Opposite Apollo Hotel,

FORT, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CURMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

WE SEND YOU FREE A SAMPLE COPY OF

INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.

For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.

For Advertisers—
Absolutely safe medium.

For Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates. Please write to the MANAGER, "INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AN ENGLISH FOX HUNT.

The Meet. Drawing Cover.

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CORONATION ARTICLES.

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WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows:—

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

[The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6, 13, 20, 27 and June 3.]

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs, Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

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SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, ELECTRIC LAMPS, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Bhagvandas Magonbhai, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Rogay Building, Apollo Street, Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th June, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Electric lamps, Kitson lamps, bell scale, big cupboards, tables, chairs, iron safe, old typewriter show case, dealwood cupboards, clock, etc.

AUCTION SALE of about 70 tons Kardi oil cakes damaged by fire and water.

Under instructions from the proprietor of The Faras Oil Mill, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 8th June, 1911, at 4 p. m, (S. T.) on account and at the risk of the Insurers, in the Mill premises at Argyle Road, Wari Bunder, at the junction of Argyle Road and Shelapur Street.

About 70 tons of Kardi oil cakes, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable large vacant piece of land at Dharavi Village near Mahim.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Mr. Allarakhia Jivraj, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction on Saturday, 10th day of June at 5 p. m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagor, Camillo Phillip Quinny under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 10th April, 1895, the following landed property:—

PARTICULARS:—All that vacant piece or parcel of Foras free-hold new Salt Batty land or ground situate, lying and being at Dharavi, without the Fort of Bombay in the Island and town of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 251, 231, New No. A.-13088, New Survey No. 1-4-350, containing by admeasussement 1,644 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the East by the Batty ground of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Baronet, on or towards the West of Jose Quinny, on or towards the North by the Batty ground of Sookoor Patel, and on or towards the South by the Batty ground of Landee Bhugat.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their Office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th June, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instruction from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of single and double barrel rifles and guns, cartridges, bullet moulds, loading machines, spears, daggers, revolvers, bayonets, pikes, swords, sulphine gunpowder, pistols, knives, sword, sticks, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Municipal Stores.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Paltan Road Workshop, behind the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of C. I scrap, W. I. scrap, W. I. pipes and tubes, C. I. naves C. I. fire bars, W. I. tyre bars, W. I. sheets and plates, drain cart bodies, W. I. tank, canvas and rubber lined hose, rubber hose and scrap, leather scrap, empty casks, empty tins and drums, gunmetal scrap, gunmetal borings, coal ashes, iron trough, W. I. chimney, N. S carts with bodies, zinc scrap, Thorneycroft steam meat wagon, 8 H.P. Marshal engine, 100 volt Parker Dynamo with board, cables, switches and accessories, etc., etc.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, in very good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 bay arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th June, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, at Baloo Sarang Street or Khoka Bazar.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhavanidas Veeramal and Co., the mortgagees, under an indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of February, 1908, and made between Gulamali Jivaji Panchmariwalla, of the one part and the said Messrs. Bhavanidas Veeramal and Co., of the other part, and on account and at the risk of the said Gulamali Jivaji, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, pursuant to the power of sale vested in the mortgagees by virtue of the said indenture of mortgage, sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the hereditaments and premises hereunder described, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June, 1911, at 4 p. m. (B. T.)

PARTICULARS.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sarang Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 80 square yards or thereabouts, be the same, a little, more or less, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 158, Street No. 238-40, and form part of New Survey No. 2080, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Gulamali Jivaji, on or towards the East by the said Sarang Street, on or towards the South by the property of Memon Allana, and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, the Fazendar whereof is Ibrah Samsoodin Tyabally, containing by admeasurement 85 and a half feet in length, and 11 and a quarter feet in breadth, towards the east and 9 and a half feet towards the west (96 and three-ninths square yards) or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward No. 159, and Street No. 242, forms part of New Survey No. 2080, and all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Baloo Sarang Street or Khoka Bazar, at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Baloo Sarang Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Hassonbhoy Cassumbhoy but now of Essoofally Hussonally, on or towards the South by the house formerly of Khoja Nuru Jagan and now of the said Gulamali Jivaji Panchmariwalla, and were formerly in the occupation of Ahmed Abdul Karim and Zenabai and Aminabai and their tenants and are now in that of the said Gulamali Jivaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned

AUCTION SALE of 200 Tons White Delhi Wheat.

On FRIDAY, the 9th day of June, 1911 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction in the Port Trust Godown, known as "Mahalaxmi Mill Godown" on Elphinstone Estate near Wari Bunder, by order of Mr. Meghjee Vallubhdass and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Bhugwandas Purushram.

200 Tons White Delhi Wheat 70-30.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 7th June, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

On account of the consignor, a lot of the hosiery:—
45 dozen gents' socks.
35 dozen lace black stockings.
20 dozen silk lined lace black and tan stockings.
20 dozen different coloured tan stockings.
30 dozen embroidered stockings.
14 dozen under shirts.
20 dozen bathing costumes.
On account of the concerned.—
100 bottles Vicker's ink.
1 bale old vests.
A lot of household articles and furniture belonging to a European Gentleman, consisting of:—crockery, glass-ware, fine plated vegetable dishes, cruet-stands, spoons, forks, fruit knives and fish knives, boxes, aluminum pots, folding chairs, cane chairs, 1 second-hand Empire typewriter, &c., &c.
1 second-hand square piano.

SALE OF A VACANT PIECE OF LAND situate at Wadala in Matunga, out of Fort, Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 702 of 1909.

Damaji Vithoba Thakur and Another...Plaintiffs.
Versus.
Bapuji Balaji and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from, and by the order of, Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Hazarimal Pomsji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Bapuji Balaji Thakur deceased, the Mortgagor, by virtue of the power of sale given under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 15th day of March, 1906 and pursuant to the consent order in the above suit, dated the 13th day of February, 1911.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 11th day of June, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground, containing by admeasurement 605 square yards, situate, lying and being at Wadala in Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 130 and 155 and New No. E—14941; and New Survey No. 1—2153 and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the East and South by the land belonging to Bapuji Balaji Thakur, on or towards the West by the Matunga Road, and on or towards the North by the property of Jagoo Bisett Sonar and are now in the occupation of the heirs and legal representatives of the said Bapuji Balaji Thakur or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidas, Attorneys for the vendors, at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF A VACANT PIECE OF LAND situate at Wadala in Matunga, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from, and by the order of, Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Hazarimal Pomsji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Bapuji Balaji Thakur, deceased, the Mortgagor, by virtue of the power of sale given under the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 8th day of January 1902, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, Auctioneers, will on SUNDAY, the 11th day of June, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 5 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Toka land or ground, containing by admeasurement 727 square yards and a Sweet water well standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Wadala in Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 70, 105, 128, 141 and New Nos. 14930 14972 and New Survey No. 3—2158 standing in the name of Ramdass Pursotamdass and bounded as follows i. e.:—On or towards the North, South and East by the ground of Bapuji Balaji deceased, on or towards the West by the ground of Esmail Meeya Abba Meeya and were formerly in the occupation of the said Bapuji Balaji and are now in the occupation of his heirs.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidas, Solicitors for the vendors, at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th June, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOOP, FLAT IRON, STEEL JOISTS, WOOD &c.,

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th instant at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) at the Trust Agripada new chawls, Morland Road.

A quantity of Hoop, Flat Iron, Exanpded Metal, Steel Joists, Wooden Sotas, Deal wood planks &c.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	Yen. 43,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	„ 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	...	„ 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Byojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND P

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

London and Liverpool markets closed.

NEW YORK, June 5.] [BOMBAY, June 6.

Bar Silver in New York ... ... 53 3-8 unchgd.
Exchange on London New York ... 4·85 7-8 unchgd

COTTON.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 2,000
Receipts at ,, Last year ... 3,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000
Exports to Continent ... 2,000
Spot Cotton— 15·90+10
Futures—Month of July 15·83+13
Futures—Month of Oct. 13·42+ 6
} Advanced on unfavourable weather reports and on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ...15 7-16 unchgd
Futures month of July ... ... 15·73+15
Futures month of Oct ... ... 13·32+19
Opening Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)...12 5-16 unchgd.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [6TH June, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, : BY RAIL, on 2nd, 3rd, and 4th June, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
I P Railway	50	55,191
B and C I Railway ...	73	35,628

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. T.T. and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' sight bills. There is little enquiry for Bank remittance. Private bills have been placed for 3 months' sight at our quotation. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—
T. T. on London ...1s. 3 15-16 to 31-32d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-8d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 5-32d. August
Do. do France ...170
Do. do Marks ...137 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...133 1-4
Shanghai ,, ...178
Japan ,, ...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 96 1-2 for Cash and 96 3-8 for the Settlement and has kept steady throughout the day with buyers at these rates at the close.

We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 96 8 0 } Buyers.
Settlement ... ,, 95 6 0 }

BULLION :—
The London market was closed yesterday. In New York the rate for Silver was unchanged at 53 3-8. The local market has remained steady during the day at 62 3-4 ex-duty for ready bars. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs: 24 0 9
Australian ,, ... ,, 24 0 6
Sovereigns ,, ... ,, 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty ... ,, 62 12 0
,, 1st settlement ... ,, 62 12 0
,, 2nd Settlement ... ,, 62 14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
The advance in the American markets continues owing to unfavourable weather reports. Prices here are quoted steadier all-round, but there is little or nothing doing in contracts either of old or new crop and rates are more or less nominal. Rain has fallen in the Berars, about 1 inch having been registered at Chamgaon and Akola, but the regular monsoon does not yet appear to have set in. The Liverpool opener shows an advance of 6 points in old crop and 8 points in new. Rates close as under.

For ready cotton the demand continues moderate, and runs chiefly on high-class cotton and stapled descriptions. Rates are a trifle steadier.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach	Rs.	360	June
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	,,	357	do
Do H G Westerns	,,	330	do
Do M G do	,,	333	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	307	March
Fully Good H G Bengals ...	,,	245	Jany.
Fine M G Bengal	,,	269	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—
Opening Tone ... ... Firm.
Estimated Sales ... ... 2,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 7,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
8·2	7·95	7·67	7·28
+05	+06	+06	+08
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
7·10	7·04	7·02	7·02	7·03
+08	+03	+08	+08	+08

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—
Ready ,, ... Rs. 11 13 0 B. P.
September ... ... ,, 12 13 0 R. T.
May 1912 ... ,, 11 5 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is steady.

We Quote :—
Yellow Gujerat ready ... ,, 7 9 0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ... ,, 6 7 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet.

We quote :—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 51 8 0
Mimbara ... ,, 52 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... ,, 57 8 0
Black Kutni ... ,, 43 8 0

CASTORSEED :—Tone quiet, We Quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 35 0 0

COTTONSEED:—Tone easier, We Quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 21 8 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 9 11 0 R. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone quiet but steady.
We Quote :—
Bold ... Rs. 42 0 0
Small ... ,, 40 8 0

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady.
July-August ... Rs. 7 1 0 R. T.

WHEAT :—The market is quiet but steady.
We Quote :—
White Delhi ... Rs. 4 11 0 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,675
Bank of Burma	183
Bank of India	98
Eastern Bank	78
Indian Specie	50 1-2

MILLS.

Central India Mill	1,735
David	385
Finlay Mill	243 3-4
Kohinoor	660
Manockji Petit	2,665 July
New Great Eastern	170
Standard	970
Sun Mill	90

PRESS.

New Mofussil	880

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	130
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	171
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	277 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,160
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	18
Treacher and Co.	530

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	451 1-4

THREE DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	7,636 bales
Wheat	...	...	104,347 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	72,235 ,,
Rapeseed	...	...	16,909 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	...	3,144 ,,
Poppyseed	...	...	15,807 ,,
Groundnuts...	...	...	4,365 ,,
Castorseed ...	...	...	10,654 ,,
Rice	...	...	59,970 ,,
Myrabollams	...	...	8,509 ,,
Cottonseed ...	...	...	10,281 ,,
Mowraseed ...	...	...	2,829 ,,
Gram	...	...	18,938 ,,
Joowar	...	...	904 ,,
Maize	...	...	2,018 ,,

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Massilia s—135 bales wool, Bhavan Hurbham ; 10 bales wool E Dossa and Co ; 117 bales wool, D Koondanmal ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.
Caledonia s—193 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co ; 50 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 41 bales hides, R M Kooka ; 19 bales hides, H N and H Essa ; 27 cwts fishmaws, E Moludina ; 143 cwts buffallo horns, G Suchadina ; 143 cwts buffalo horns, 143 cwts ganda horns and 65 cwts cow horns, Janmahamad Rahemtula ; 626 cwts turmeric, Rutanshi Assaria and Co ; 100 cwts gum olibanums and 4 cwts aloes, P Jathabhoy ; 101 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Massilia s—700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.
Massilia s—35 bales twist, Holland Bombay Trading and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.
Massilia s—56 cwts Indian chutney, Framji Nowroj ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.
Massilia s—650 bales cotton, Bombay and Co ; 100 bales cotton, L Davesey ; 100 bales cotton, Madan Bhimji.

FOR ANTWERP.
Culna s—110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 110 bales cotton, Bombay and Co ; 9,000 cwts wheat and 7,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.
Mashona s—50 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.
Clan Sinclair s—33,760 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
Gramsburgen s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat flour, D Merwanji; 2,015 cwts linseed, G Bhimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Kilkerran s—2,002 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, W Blythe; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts linseed, B G Lloyd and Co.
Alexandra s.—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Baron Sawdor s.—10,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Neuenfels s.—837 cwts myrabollam, E Oomersey, 500 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 1,661 cwts myrabollams, W Bacher ; 1,320 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 2,200 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanji.

FOR LEGHORN.
R Rubattino s.—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 25 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR ANCONA.
R Rubattino s.—110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR GENOA.
R Rubattino s.—250 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.
Alexandra s.—2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co.
Civilian s.—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.
R Rubattino s.—250 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 12,000 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.
Delta s.—11 1-2 chests opium, M H Dehedishti.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Delta s.—4 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co, 16 chest opium, Sassoon J David; 26 chest opium, C Bomanji and Co ; 35 chest opium, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Delta s.—3 bales cotton, The Mitsui Busson Kaisha.

OLD SILVER.

Charles I. Basket Sold for £1,395.

An important three days' sale of Old English and foreign silver from the property of the late Colonel Tipping began at Messrs. Christie's London, in mail week. Many of the finer pieces had been exhibited at the South Kensington Museum. Competition was especially keen round a Charles I. circular basket, 1641, P.G., with a flower below, which Mr. Crichton secured for £1,395 18s., or 940s. per ounce. The highest price paid per ounce was £53, which was the bidding received for a cylindrical silver-gilt beaker of Elizabethan date, 4 1-4in. high, 1576, I.R., with flower in shield above ; weighing 7½oz., it realised £394 17s., being brought by Mr. Crichton, who also took a similar silver beaker, 5 1-2in. high, 1599, W.I., for £35 per ounce, or £241 10s.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th June, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M,	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	4	6	p. m.	34	32
Teheran ...	6	11	40 a. m.	3	11
Suez	6	1	35 p. m.	0	59

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamichi, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Rabat and Casablanca in Morocco are subject to very great delay (12-5-11).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Yunnanfu and Luchow. (6 6-11).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao. (6-6-11).

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

KELLY—May 24, Dollie, the dearly loved and only child of Staff-Sergt and Mrs Kelly, Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, aged 1 year and 5 months.
MEYERS—May 27, at Egmore, Andrew William Meyers, eldest son of the late John William Meyers.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 14m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attraction : "The English Fox-Hunt."

Maxim : "Never be too busy for business."—John Oxenham.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 26th May, which left Aden, at 6 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 6 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of May was 416 of whom 383 were males and 33 females.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of Mahomed Elahibux, a Mahomedan brick-layer, residing in Hanuman-lane. He slipped from a scaffolding which was wet and on which he was working. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Caledonien" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 2 p.m. on Friday the 9th instant, Letters, &c., for Aden, Berbera, Djibouti, Madagascar ports, Tamatave and Reunion will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at the New General Post Office at 1 p.m. the same day.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening :—

March.....La Ritirata Italiana .....Dre cher
Overture.....Tancredi .....Rossini
Idyll .....The Glow Worm .....Lincke
Selection .. My Lady Molly .....S. Ion s
Valse .....Love and Life in Holland...Joyce
Selection.....Miss Hook of Holland .....Rubens
Two-Step ...The Girl in the Train.....Leo Fall

BRITANNIA CINEMATOGRAPH.

The Britannia Cinematograph has secured for this week "Dimitry Donskoj"—a grand Russian drama. In this a Russian farmer and his son are taken prisoners by Tartar robbers. Ultimately the son is murdered and the old farmer escapes. The robbers follow him to his house and there carry off away his daughter as a hostage for his silence. The farmer implores the king for help and his daughter is saved and restored to him. Max Linder also appears on the screen in the amusing film "Too busy to court." As his master has no time to court his fiancee, he asks his secretary Max Linder to do so. The secretary instead of making for his master, makes love in good earnest for himself. Besides these the programme contains other interesting and up-to-date subjects.

DISHONEST COOLIES.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Mirza of the C. I. D., charged two coolies working in the Drainage Department of the Bombay Municipality with the theft of a long iron chain.

The accused were seen attempting to dispose of the chain to a dealer in old locks at Null Bazaar. They were arrested by a Criminal Investigation Department sepoy, whose inquiries showed that the chain belonged to the Municipality.

The accused were convicted and sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment each.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliviera, disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Barodia of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged a shop-keeper named Shivji Ramji with receiving stolen property to wit a quantity of linseed of the value of Rs. 15. Superintendent Sullivan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department prosecuted ; while Mr. Chstrapati, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from the evidence of Inspec or Morris that the accused received a quantity of linseed from the dock labourers, who were recently convicted of stealing it. The accused said he used to receive small quantities of seeds from dock labourers who cleared them from the sweepings. He prayed for mercy. He was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 75.

ILLICIT COCAINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Lewis charged Baji Abaji, a Hindu, with being in illegal possession of cocaine.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was fined Rs. 15, with the alternative of three days' simple imprisonment.

The French Senate has empowered women to hold magisterial inquiries prior to trial in the cases of offenders under 13 years of age.

Ten thousand three hundred persons in the United Kingdom are liable for supertax on incomes aggregating £130,000,000 a year.

RESERVOIR WAVERLEY PEN

Possesses all the good qualities of the ordinary Waverley Nib, with the additional advantage that it saves frequent dipping. A neat attachment above the point retains sufficient ink to write 250 words with one dip. :: :: ::

SIX ANNAS PER BOX.

Sold by Stationers and Dealers, and by A. H. WHEELER & CO., BOMBAY and ALLAHABAD and WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., at all their Branches.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

The rainfall on the West Coast has extended slightly, but, except at Cochin, the amounts remain small and there are no indications yet of the break of the monsoon. In north-east India and Burma the rainfall has been nearly general. Light thundershowers have occurred across the north of Peninsula.

The chief falls are :—Mergui and Rangoon report one inch, Tavoy, three ; Moulmein and Mandalay, one and a half ; Kyaukpyu, two ; Akyab, four ; Tezpur, Dhubri and Cherrapunji, two ; Shillong, Narayanganj, Mymensingh, Dinajpur and Saugor Island, one and a half; Chittagong and Jalpaiguri, two; Calcutta, Burdwan, Berhampore, Bahraich, Chakrata and Akola, one; Cochin three; Trivandrum, one and a half; and Kodaikanal, one.

The forecast shows that the present conditions are likely to continue to-day.

Owing to the high wind blowing on Monday night, a large tree was blown across Tardeo-road. A postal peon was knocked down. His left hand was fractured and he was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital yesterday morning for treatment.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espla-nade	Byculla	Byculla	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered...	1·56	1·10	1·21	0·85	
Tuesday, 6th June.....	1·95	1·10	1·44	0·56	
Total	3·51	2·90	2·65	1·41	
Same date last year	1·05	0·95	1·18	0·48	

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL June 6.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg Total 1910.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	1·60	2·30	2·30	1·70

Appended in Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (5th)	83·6	76·1	...	0·00
Jask	93·8	82·8	...	0·00
Muskat (5th)	95·3	86·1	...	0·00
Multan.....	118·3	85·0	...	0·00
Sawalpindi	109·9	73·9	...	0·08
Lahore	113·4	75·2	...	0·00
Sirsa.....	115·8	81·0	...	0·00
Ambala	108·5	84·9	...	1·30
Delhi	108·5	86·2	...	0·00
Agra.....	111·5	83·5	0·05	0·05
Mainpuri.....	109·8	85·0	...	0·00
Jhansi	111·0	82·0	0·03	0·03
Oawapore	110·3	85·9	...	0·04
Allahabad	109·6	84·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad	124·1	89·8	...	0·00
Karachi	87·5	78·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	105·9	89·2	...	0·32
Jaipur	113·2	87·1	...	0·10
Kotah	109·5	86·1	0·10	1·03
Shuj.....	102·1	80·5	...	0·01
Dwarka	83·8	?	...	0·01
Veraval	87·1	80·3	...	0·00
Rajkot.....	103·6	80·0	...	0·01
Bhavnagar Para.....	100·1	83·0	...	0·09
Surat	96·1	82·6	...	0·00
Ahmedabad.....	99·6	80·2	...	0·40
Deesa	107·3	82·4	...	0·03
Neemuch.....	105·0	78·7	...	0·24
Indore	100·1	77·1	0·02	0·88
Jubbulpore	102·8	74·8	0·33	0·83
Sangor.....	105·6	77·6	0·03	0·92
Hoshangabad	106·1	77·9	0·29	1·18
Khandwa.....	104·2	79·1	0·19	0·60
Akola	103·7	76·1	0·90	0·90
Amraoti	102·8	77·8	...	0·42
Nagpur.....	103·6	77·8	0·33	0·53
Chanda	105·5	79·0	0·29	1·97
Raipur.....	103·2	79·6	...	0·16
Bombay	88·7	80·1	0·56	1·41
Ratnagiri.....	88·3	79·4	...	1·17
Mormugao	90·5	80·2	...	0·04
Karwar	88·3	77·5	0·20	0·24
Malegaon.....	97·4	75·6	...	1·43
Ahmednagar	90·9	73·0	0·39	1·67
Poona	90·5	68·8	0·27	2·09
Sholapur	95·3	75·9	...	0·92
Bijapur	92·7	73·7	...	1·04
Belgaum	88·3	68·6	...	0·58
Aurangabad.....	91·7	73·2	...	2·48
Nizamabad (Indur)	99·4	79·7	...	1·19
Hyderabad	95·3	79·2	...	0·93
Mangalore	86·3	72·8	0·41	3·88
Calicut.....	83·2	76·1	0·37	3·28
Cochin	81·7	74·7	2,75	6·47
Colombo	86·0	77·0	0·26	0·91
Masulipatam	95·8	82·2	0·06	0·52
Bellary	97·0	78·8	...	0·03
Cuddapah	100·2	82·6	...	0·37
Madras.....	97·5	83·3	...	0·26
Bangalore	87·3	70·3	...	0·74
Coimbatore	90·4	77·8	...	0·12
Trichinopoly	98·1	77·8	...	?
Negapatam.....	98·6	81·5	...	0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 6th June, was 29·767 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 20·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 6th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the extreme north. Day temperature is normal in the extreme eastern districts and in excess elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear at Mainpuri and Cawnpore and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0·10" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Kotah. Temperature is above normal in the northern half of the division, the maximum temperature in the shade at Jacobabad being 124° F.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen ; Jubbulpore has had 0·33", Hoshangabad 0·29", Khandwa 0·19", Akola 0·90", Nagpur 0·33", and Chanda 0·29". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Nigh temperature is in defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Bombay records 0·56" of rain and Karwar 0·20". Skies are heavily clouded in the north Konkan and moderately clouded in the south Konkan. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the north Bombay Deccan ; Ahmednagar has had 0·39" and Poona 0·27". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in Hyderabad where day temperature is in slight defect ; night temperature is 10° below normal at Poona.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase of rain at Colombo and Cochin, the latter station reporting a heavy fall of 2·75". Over the rest of Malabar, however, precipitation has decreased. Local rain has fallen in the Konkan and the north Bombay Deccan. In the Central Provinces rainfall has been widespread while some dust storms have occurred in Rajputana and the United Provinces. Seas remain rough at Colombo and Cochin ; monsoon conditions are being established in Malabar. Wind is slightly rising on the Kathiawar Coast.

Nearly general rain is likely on the West Coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the Deccan and the Central Provinces. A few dust or thunderstorms may occur in Rajputana and the west United Provinces.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE ABBEY GUARD.

Danger of Fire at Westminster.

CONSIDERABLE doubt still exists as to the safety from fire of Westminster Abbey, in spite of the assurances given by the Home Office to those members of Parliament who have raised the question in the House of Commons.

It will be remembered that recently Mr. Dudley Ward informed Mr. Booth that two firemen were on duty at night at the Abbey, and added that every precaution was being taken to prevent an outbreak of fire. At the time Mr. Swift MacNeill, the Irish Nationalist member, declared that it was criminal negligence that only two firemen should be on duty at the Abbey at night-time.

From inquiries made it appears that until the attention of the Home Office was drawn to the matter by members of Parliament only the ordinary fire staff customarily employed at the Abbey were entrusted with the care of the historic building during the extensive preparations for the Coronation. When it is remembered that the Abbey has been full of planks of wood for weeks past, and that carpenters have been scattering shavings in all directions, it is clear that the danger from fire has been greatly increased. It is a matter of history that one man fired York Minster after service one evening, doing £100,000 damage in a few moments. No money value can be placed upon St. Peter's, Westminster, and no amount of money could replace it.

Outside hideous structures are arising, too, all of wood. Along the north side windows of the Abbey have been taken out and stands of wood have been erected along the very walls. A structure of wood is being placed at the western entrance. To the ordinary observer "a huge national disaster" is ready or in the making unless the greatest care is employed.

I was informed on Saturday, writes a correspondent, that at least a step has been taken in the right direction by the engagement of two additional firemen during the past few days—one as an extra day assistant and the other to join the section on guard at night. But what are these? What would be the effect of a cry through London, "the Abbey on fire!"? One cannot easily estimate all that that would mean, and it certainly behoves the authorities to reconsider whether their duty has ended in this matter of grave national important. The Abbey is one of the world's treasures. Its loss would be a world's disaster.

In conversation with the general manager of one of the oldest and most influential insurance firms, I was given to understand that in insurance circles it is considered that three firemen watching the Abbey at night is hopelessly insufficient. It was suggested that a guard of twenty men would barely be adequate. There are so many corners and so much inflammable material in the Abbey it was explained, that serious damage might easily be done before even a small outbreak of fire was quelled. And, though the Home Office place great faith in the modern fire appliances installed in and around the building, unless the men were instantly on the spot irreparable damage might quickly be done to the ancient structure, and particularly to the valuable windows.

While it is impossible to set forth the value of the Abbey in ordinary financial terms, it is certain that more than a million pounds has been spent on the edifice since the days of Edward the Confessor. The murmurings in Parliament and the Frank expressions of opinion outside indicate that the Office of Works would be well advised still further to increase its fire staff for it is felt that it is impossible to be over-cautious when dealing with this venerable pile.

BISHOP OF LONDON'S FUND.

Clergy Who Are Worse Paid than Butlers.

Lord Aldenham presided and the Bishop of London spoke at a meeting held in mail week at Grosvenor House, London, by permission of the Duke of Westminster, on behalf of the Bishop of London's Fund.

The Bishop described the fund as the war-chest of the diocese, to which all the poor clergymen came. They could do no greater kindness to every struggling clergyman than to back up the fund. One million and a-half people had come into the diocese in the last 40 years. There was no binding force whatever in London, and even from a brotherhood point of view he trembled to think what would result unless they put down in London centres of brotherhood in which people could meet one another under a proper ægis and with a proper introduction. Such brotherhoods produced the family life of London. He gave many instances of the excellent work which is being done by the fund, and made an earnest appeal for funds.

Mr. Charles T. Mills, M.P., who moved a resolution in support of the fund, which was carried unanimously, said that the receipts for the last year reached the total of £26,842, a slight decrease compared with the amount in the previous year. During the year seven churches were begun and four were finished and consecrated. In the past 47 years 230 new churches had been built. The Bishop of London's Fund had the strongest possible claim upon all Churchmen in the diocese for their cordial sympathy and support, and it seemed to him that to give to a fund of that sort was not charity, but a national duty. It always seemed to him an extraordinary thing that in this country probably the richest country in the world, they were quite content that their clergymen, who had got the highest duty in the State to perform, should be paid sometimes rather worse than butlers, (hear, hear). This was a grave scandal and a grave danger which this country had to face.

BISHOP OF WALL-STREET.

Missionary Work Among Financiers.

There is no man better known in the financial district of New York, and none more respected, than the Rev. W. Wilkinson, formerly of Huddersfield, familiarly known as the "Bishop of Wall-street," who has recently arrived in England.

"Bishop" Wilkinson at noon every week-day conducts a short service and preaches in the open street in front of the Stock Exchange to a congregation usually numbering about a thousand, and consisting largely of bankers, brokers, and clerks.

"I am nearly at the end of the seventh year of my work in Wall-street," said Mr. Wilkinson to a Press representative, "and I believe that the services which I conduct there have been productive of a great deal of good. I was chosen for this special work by Dr. Hintington, rector of Grace Church and my advent in Wall-street caused a sensation, nobody having seen anything like it before. From that day to this the services have continued without a single word of discord, and with never a complaint. When the Bishop of London was in New York four years ago he preached for me in Wall-street. He stood on a small table, and I stood by his tide on a soap box. It was a remarkable occasion, the crowd which gathered there numbering fully forty thousand. Trinity Church, which as you know is the richest Episcopal church, in the United States, bears the entire expense of the Wall-street services, and we never make a collection.

"Arrangements are proceeding for forty of the most prominent clergy of the United States to conduct a series of missions in ninety of the principal cities of the United States and Canada, and an urgent appeal is being made to the Bishop of London to go to America during next winter or spring and give a month's service in this important mission work.

"My primary object in coming over is to witness the Coronation, but during my stay in London I shall see the Bishop of London on this matter."

A MIDNIGHT CHASE.

Long Pursuit of Supposed Burglars.

A DESPERATE struggle with armed burglars occurred in North Lincolnshire the week before mail week. Police Constable Whaley, of Killingholme, was wounded in the head and leg during the conflict, and two men are now in custody charged with burglary and attempted murder.

Shortly after midnight on Thursday of the week preceding mail week Mr. Fred Brocklesby, a gentleman farmer, of North Killingholme, was aroused by hearing noises apparently from the dining-room below. Arousing his sons, he descended, and as he did so he saw a figure dart across the hall and make for the rear of the house. He gave chase, but the man escaped from a window. Inspection of the premises showed that a large circular hole had been cut in the dining-room window, the casement opened, and access gained to the room by the burglars who had been disturbed. A little later a message was received from Mrs. Apcar, a lady who is the Brocklesby's nearest neighbour, that burglars had made an attempt upon her house. Mr. Fred Brocklesby despatched three cycle messengers in different directions to notify the police at outlying villages. Then he roused some of the villagers to take up the pursu

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Belle of France, 2,469 tons, Captain J P Cargill, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon May 28 with a cargo of rice and timber.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Firoozi, 2,029 tons, Captain P S Primrose, sailed yesterday for Gence, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Colombo Maru, 2,920 tons, Captain J Salter, arrived here yesterday from Kobe May 7 via intermediate ports with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 5th June should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Northbrook .. B H Jones .....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr...G V Forteath...RI Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 6.

Brinkburn.....2423 Jelland .....W & A G & Co
Banca.....3794 Collyer .....P & O Co
Braziliana.....2438 Showdon .....G Cotton & Co
Belle of France...2439 Cargill.....
Claverley.....2440 Krogh .....T Morrison & Co
Gymerlo.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Galles.....525 Wratt .....
Galavale .....2441 Scearf...W & A Graham & Co
Ismaila.....5381 Rose.....M M & Co
Lhasa.....950 McDiarmid ...N F...N F...M M & Co
Mamnoa.....895 Kaesmurin .....M M & Co
Marienfels.....3690 Satthart ...W & A Graham & Co
Norkoowa .....1074 Hugo.....M M & Co
Queda .....4944 Archdeacon .....M M & Co
Shah Jehan .....2568 Born .....Shah S N Co
Saifi.....502 McBean .....A M Jiwanji & Co
Wardha.....2563 Davidson .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Forbes	2509	Becket	Dunkirk	6 6	J Finlay & Co
B Alexandra	2484	Waters	Dunkirk	10-6	T Morrison & Co
C & R Dargai	2297	Murray	Port Said for order	10-5	J M & Co
D & E Umta	3492	Phillips	Calcutta	8-6	M M & Co
F Bahadur	2936	Mackinnon	Calcutta	N F	T Morrison & Co
G Mohammadi	1152	Geddie	Mauritius	7-6	B & P S N Co
K Baron Cawdar	2764	Fullerton	Dunkirk	9-6	W & A Graham & Co
L Heim	753	Eriksen	Bangkok	8 6	F F C & Co
M Killkerran	2412	Purdon	Dunkirk	10-6	J Mackintosh & Co
N Civilian	4531	Lord	Liverpool	13-6	W & A Graham & Co
O Nagari	912	Wats.n	Jeddah	10-6	B & P S N Co
P Daylight (ship)	3568	Byde	Baltimore	10-6	S Oil Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Gisela.....2340 Tvancich.....Calcutta.....7-6... A L S N Co
2 Culna.....3963 Farquharson ...Antwerp...10-6... M M & Co
3 R Rubattino...2619 Mancini .....Genoa...15-6..... Rubattino Line
4 Colombo Maru ..2920 Slater .....Kobe.....16-5... N Y Kaisha
5 Machona .....2065 Isbister .....Antwerp ..10-6... W & A Graham & Co
6 Massilia.....3250 Browne .....Liverpool...9-6... W & A Graham & Co
7 Clan Sinclair ..2230 Smith.....Antwerp.....20-6... J F & Co
8 Gransbergen...3157 Goot .....Rotterdam .. 14-6... T Morrison & Co
9 Neuenfels.....3541 Denker.....Hamburg .. 13-6... W & A Graham & Co
10 & 11 Delta .....4780 Martin.....Shanghai.....7-6 P & O Co
12 Caledonia.....3429 Hayward .....London ..17-6... P & O Co
14 Linga.....951 Rothwell.....Karachi .....9-6 ... M M & Co
15 Malda .....1251 Bamber .....Bushire.....7-5... M M & Co
16 Stagpool .....2991 Campbell ...Marseilles...21-6... W & A Graham & Co

Offside N

Palamcotta.....2237 Diamond ...Durban.....15-6... M M & Co

M W D D

Kola .....510 Morrison ...Bussch...8-6...M M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri.....563 Mahomed.....Bhavnagar ...7-7... Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati ...699 Fakeera...N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld
Bahaduri.....829 Ahmed...N F...N F.. Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
6	Colombo Maru	Salter	Kobe, May 7
	Belle of France	Cargill	Rangoon, May 28

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Firoozi	Primrose	Jenoa

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Colombo Maru, for China, &c.
„ Umta, for Calcutta, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Caledonien, left Colombo for Bombay on 5th instant and she is expected here on 9th instant at 1 a.m.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi's steamer Ischia, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 5th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL.

Bombay, 7th June.

435. Musketry—Rifle Club—The Corps Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted to the Rifle Club for Matches 4, 7, 8, and 9 on Thursday 22nd and Sunday 25th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a m.

437. The Miniature range, Carnac Road, will be open for matches 7, 8, and 9 on Thursday 8th, Saturday 10th Thursday 15th and Saturday 21th instant.

Hours—8th and 24th 7 to 9 a m
Hours—10th and 15th 2 to 5 p m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plagus. Attacks.	Plagus. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chakla, Gomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	11
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	3	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	10
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	1
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	2	10
Total	8	5	63
This day last year	14	11	92

Recently an injunction with £2,000 costs was given against the Municipal Council of Llanrwst, in North Wales, to restrain it from throwing sewage into the Conway River. The Council failed to pay the costs, and in consequence a bailiff has seized the Llanrwst Town Hall and Fire Station.

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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins).	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins).	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

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Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
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The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 7th June, 1911.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

"G."—Write to the Registrar of the University. It is not a matter for public discussion.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

AN OLD-TIME CHRONICLER.

ROBERT KNOX, who for twenty years was a captive in Ceylon, wrote a remarkable memoir of that period, two hundred and fifty years ago, a work which was afterwards almost lost sight of, but Messrs. MacLehose and Sons of Glasgow have reproduced it and with it something over a hundred and forty pages of Knox's reminiscences, now printed for the first time, from a manuscript found in the Bodleian Library. The addition to the work deals with "the "severall remarkable passages, that hath hapned since my deliverance out of my captivity," treating of voyages to the East India, to Madagascar, Sumatra and the Persian Gulf, together with a multiplicity of minor details of a very eventful life. Knox was the son of a sea captain, who traded chiefly in the Mediterranean and to go to sea was Knox's sole desire. Accordingly, at the age of fourteen, the lad sailed from the Downs on the "Ann" bound for Fort St. George and Bengal, as his first voyage, which occupied close on two years. At this time, he writes the old East India Company were sunk and next to nothing. The "Ann" was a free ship and without delay Captain Knox fitted her for a second East India voyage, but before they could get to sea Cromwell had brought in his Navigation Act and the "Ann" was forced into the hands of the new East India Company. She sailed on the 21st January 1658, on the fatal voyage, on which, says Knox, "I lost my father and myself and the prime of my time for business and preferment for twenty-three years, till Anno 1680." The elder Knox fell foul of the Company and three protests were lodged against them, but he visited Bundar Abbas, and Surat. Refusing to proceed to Bantam, then blockaded by the Dutch, he lost a mast in a cyclone off Masulipatam and made for Cottiar to refit. But there the whole ship's company was captured and held in bondage, the elder Knox dying after two years' captivity. The only explanation offered for their detention by the Sinhalese was a quaint whim of King Rajah Singho to make a sort of menagerie of European captives, the jealousy of the Dutch on the possibility of English intervention and the disinclination of the captives themselves to make a determined effort to escape. One who escaped returned to England after fifty years.

The interest of the story of this captivity is of course eclipsed by Knox's observations on the manners and customs of the people among whom he lived, and with these it is recorded that he regaled Charles I for an hour. That after his return to England he should have gone kidnapping slaves is regarded by his editor, as a curious commentary on how the Puritans of his time wrested Scripture to suit their own ends. "The curse of Ham was a very real thing from the days of stout Sir John Hawkins, who started the trade to the time of Zachary Macaulay. The slave traders kept the law to the letter, for there was no enslavement of the inhabitants of India, or of Chinese, and their simple ethnology failed to recognise that the Malagasy is not Negro but Malay. Knox's little excursion into piracy and his constant bickering and squabbling with crews, super-cargoes, merchants and directors, make somewhat unpleasant reading. Still, misogynist and grumbler, with a command of the Bible which he had incorporated into his system, he was charitable, as the way was with the sea-faring men of those days." Knox's literary friends, after his return, were numerous and included Sir Christopher Wren, Robert Hooke and Defoe. Defoe quoted from him *in extenso* in "Captain Singleton" and the immortal Quaker, who continued to serve both God and Mammon, is believed to have had its origin in Knox. It is worth noticing, observes the editor that "Robinson Crusoe" was published but a few months before Knox's death, and its introspective and religious passages strongly resemble Knox's account of his own religious difficulties in captivity.

On this subject Knox had much to say. The King favoured his European captives in many ways and in no way interfered with their religious observances. But they had no church, and among other European residents, traders and soldiers, there were no priests though such was "the favour that Almighty God hath given Christian people in the sight of this heathen King; whose entertainment and usage of them is thus favourable. These Christians, however, sanctified the Day by refraining work and uniting together at Drinking-houses." Indeed, wrote Knox their Religion at the best is but negative, that is they are not heathen, they do not comply with the idolatry practised there and they profess themselves Christians in a general manner, which appears by their names and by the beads and crosses which some of them wear about their necks. "Nor indeed can I wholly clear them from compliance with the religion of the country. For some of them, when they are sick, do use the ceremonies which the heathen do in like case as in making idols of clay and setting them up in their houses and offering rice to them and having weavers to dance before them. But they are ashamed to be known to do this, and I have known none to do it except such as are Indian born." Knox met an old priest, Padre Vergonse, a Genoese born and one of the Jesuits order, who would go to the temples and eat with the weavers and other ordinary people of the sacrifices offered to the idols, but with this apology for himself, that he ate it as common meat and as God's creature and that it was never the worse for their superstition that had past upon it. Any how Vergonse remained true to his faith while others to gain the King's favour forsook it—and died miserably, while Vergonse survived. Knox tells of other priests who died before his time and says "the King allowed them to build a church, which they did and the Portuguese assembled there, but they made no better than a bawdy-house of it, for which cause the King commanded to pull it down." With a reference to religion, Knox closed the original part of his book "although here be Protestants and Papiste, yet there are no differences kept up among them, but they are as good friends as if there were no such parties. And there is no other distinctions of religion there, but only heathens and Christians and we usually say, We Christians."

BHAVNAGAR ADMINISTRATION.

In an administration report, which contains several pleasant features, one of the most noteworthy in that of the Bhavnagar State, is the evidence which it affords of the comfortable condition of the ryots as reflected in the revenue returns. The amounts of arrear or recoveries, as the case may be, in the collection of the land dues, are a fairly sure indication in these days of the economic condition of the cultivator, and in Bhavnagar, in spite of none too favourable seasons, the ryot has enjoyed a fair measure of prosperity. After the monsoons, both of 1910 and 1909, the high price of cotton came to his rescue and assured him a satisfactory return for his crop. The revenue returns for this State cover the period closing on October 31st of each year, and, therefore, the present report is largely concerned with the monsoon of 1909. The favourable prices of cotton then counteracted the effect of the unfavourable weather, and the outlook seemed bright enough to warrant the realisation of some arrears of revenue. However it was recognised that the people were but just emerging from a cycle of indifferent years, and that the cotton crops were anything but uniform in productiveness throughout the State. After a careful estimate therefore of crop prospects, orders were passed for the collection of arrears in all but 25 villages, in amounts varying from one-sixteenth to one-half of the yearly assessment. The total revenue collected in this manner was nearly 32 1-2 lakhs, rather more than a lakh remaining unrecovered. Compared with the previous year, there was a slight decrease from the amount realised from a larger demand which amounted to over 35 1-2 lakhs. The arrears of revenue were thus reduced to a little less than 38 lakhs from a total of 39 1-2 lakhs. The rainfall of 1910, until the end of September was propitious, and the total for all districts was 22·41 inches. However, again the October rains were scanty and not well distributed, so that the crops suffered severely from excessive heat. The high price of cotton prevented the ryots from suffering on this account, and there was again a collection of arrears of revenue varying from 25 to 40 per cent. of the annual assessment. There has been a desirable increase in the area of cultivation, representing over 77,274 acres. Cotton increased by 18·2 per cent, wheat by 33·7 and oilseeds by 14·03. The general trade of the State which had been on the down grade for the two years previous made a rebound, and there were increases both in exports and imports. Exports advanced by more than 23 per cent, being one crore ninety-one lakhs, compared with one crore fifty-five lakhs in the previous year, the principal rises being in cotton, ghee and sweet-oil. Imports rose from one crore sixteen lakhs to one crore forty-three lakhs, and the increase was chiefly accounted for in rice and cotton-yarn. Much gratification is naturally expressed at the removal by Government of the Customs barrier at Viramgam. This is the outcome of seven years' steady agitation by the Darbar, and now that its petitions have been successful, a further extension of the land trade of Bhavnagar may be confidently expected. The report congratulates the State on the fact that the cultivator class appears to be awakening to the advantages of education. There was a farther increase in the number of children of this class in the State schools, were they now number over 1,500, and the various educational institutions of the State generally did satisfactory work. After three years of freedom, the town of Bhavnagar was visited by plague, but adequate precautions were taken. The outbreak lasted for some four months, claiming 429 victims. The Municipality is now undertaking measures for rat destruction. There are numerous other points in the report, such as the increased efficiency of the State troops and a reduction of crime, which contribute towards the satisfaction, with which the progressive administration of this State must be viewed.

CAVOUR.

The Italians have not yet quite done with celebrating the historical anniversaries of the great events that led to the unification and regeneration of their country. Two or three days ago they commemorated the granting of the Constitution of 1848 by inaugurating a colossal monument in memory of Victor Emmanuel, the first King of United Italy. To-day they will celebrate another great anniversary, the jubilee of the mournful death fifty years ago of Cavour, Victor Emmanuel's great Minister. Cavour, has by common consent, been called the regenerator of Italy, that land of such noble traditions, long torn asunder by internal strife and discord, and dominated by foreigners. Of course, there were many forces at work to bring about that grand consummation of the nation's desire. But the forces were often times in danger of missing their aim altogether owing to a variety of causes, the chief of which were reckless and unbridled enthusiasm, and divided counsels among the leaders. It was Cavour's hand as the Countess Martinengo Cesaresco in her all too brief monograph on him well points out, that controlled the working of these forces and also compelled them to coalesce. Mazzini, and Garibaldi played a very large part in the struggle for independence. They undoubtedly rendered valuable service by imbuing the various Italian peoples with an intense desire for union, and thus by internally preparing the land for regeneration. But neither of them was a statesman with any precise notions as to how his dearest object was to be achieved, except by conspiracies and local risings. But Italy could not be set free by such means permanently. She was beset by powerful countries without whose acquiescence, if not aid, Italy could not hope to free herself from the foreign yoke of Austria which was crushing her. Garibaldi and other enthusiasts could not realise this, and had they had their own impetuous way they would very likely have damaged the cause of their country by a premature revolution and by provoking one of his powerful neighbours to come to the aid of Austria and thus help to rivet the foreign yoke still more firmly. Cavour, by infinite tact and patience, brought France to the side of Italy, and it was chiefly by the powerful aid of Napoleon III that he achieved his object. He set the latter against Austria and had great difficulty in keeping him steady in his opposition to it. Then besides Austria, the Pope was also in the way of Italian unity, and Cavour in spite of his efforts could not get Napoleon's support in ousting the Pope from Rome. So far Cavour failed in achieving his object completely. He drove away Austria from Lombardy with the help of France. He also made short work with the Bourbon rulers of Naples and Sicily. But the Papal States and the temporal power of the Pope he could not rid of, because Napoleon was their supporter. In 1861 all Italy, except the Papal States, became united and Turin the capital. Very soon after Cavour died. It took ten years longer to destroy altogether the temporal power of the Pope and to make Rome the capital of a thoroughly united Italy, French aid having been withdrawn from the Pope by the fall of Napoleon. Cavour did not live to see the consummation of his hopes. He was struck in the midst of rejoicings for the first triumph of united Italy, and it may truly be said that his ceaseless labour in the cause of the regeneration of his classic land killed him. He died of sheer overwork. He could have lived not only to see Rome made the Italian capital but to our days. Pope Leo XIII was born in the same year as he and that venerable Italian lived well on in the twentieth century and died only a few years ago. But short as Cavour's life was, it was lived for a noble purpose. As Palmerston said at the time, a whole people woke up from the sleep of ten centuries under his direction and authority.

A frontier correspondent states that preparations are being made in Kabul for the Amir's visit to Ghazni.

LT.-COL Sir G. O. Roos-Keppel, Chief Commissioner of the Frontier Province, will probable arrive at Simla on a short visit about the middle of June,

LT.-COL Grimston who has been appointed Chief of Staff to the King-Emperor during His Majesty's visit to India, will arrive at Bombay from England on June 16.

THE despatch in which it is understood that the Government of India are proposing the creation of a Legislative Council for the Central Provinces is now in the final stage of consideration. It will be sent to the Secretary of State in due course.

THE various departments of the Government of India are now about to take up the question of departmental expenditure with a view to seeing what economies can be effected, in accordance with the pledges given during the Budget discussions of last March.

It is reported that the postal mail bags which were kept in a mail box on the Azamgarh (U. P.) Railway platform have been tampered with and account bags containing some Rs. 1,300 in cash were stolen. This is the second theft of a similar nature in Azamgarh.

Four millions sterling is the estimate of the loss occasioned by the fire at Kirin, which destroyed 83,887 buildings, worth £1,500,000, over 4,000 shops and 15 banks.

In the Railway Administration Report, it is stated that the purchase of waggon-frames and bodies, built by local firms in India, continued to be made during 1910, for State-worked railways. The issue by the Government of India, of the revised rules for the purchase of stores has been followed by the conclusion of arrangements whereby the services of the Superintendents of Local Manufactures under the Railway Board have been made available for the inspection of work for other Government Departments.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

COMMAND PERFORMANCE AT DRURY LANE.

Venetian Art in Savile Row.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, MAY 19.

THE honours which our painters have won year by year in the ten International Exhibitions at Venice, are only return, one may say, for the esteem that her own art gained in England, before its decline. The story is familiar of the way in which an English consul, Joseph Smith, contracted with Antonio Canale for all the pictures he painted in four years, and the way in which they passed into the possession of George III. But it is not so generally known that besides Zuccarelli—who helped to found our Royal Academy, and pioneered our English landscape school by persuading Richard Wilson to paint nothing else—there were other Venetian masters in the eighteenth century who came to England and here renewed the patronage which the art of Venice had long enjoyed from Englishmen travelling abroad. We have allowed most of Bellucci's fine ceilings to disappear, but one remembers the two Ricci by the fine Resurrection dome in Chelsea Hospital, and the original sketch for this is one of the features of the present show of eighteenth-century Venetian masters the Burlington Fine Arts Club have arranged for their spring exhibition in Savile Row. Apart from its historic value, the exhibition is of critical importance as helping us to decide the difficult question as to how far Canale and the Canaletto school he started are responsible for all the work in England that bears their name, and how far it is attributable to native pupils and imitators like Samuel Scott, William Marlow, and the better-known William James. Guardi, whose vogue of late has rather eclipsed the work of his fellow-pupil, Bellotto, and their master, Canale, is represented by two examples lent for the first time from Sir Hugo FitzHerbert's collection at Tissington Hall. He is seen here to be no whit in front of the others, except in realism, and it is a pity that his "Entrance to the Cannareggio" was not hung alongside Canale's picture of the same view and lent from the same collection. Another welcome opportunity is that of seeing in London Bellotto's two fine views of Dresden which belong to the National Gallery of Ireland, and altogether this cluster of "Canaletti" is an assemblage we are not likely soon to see again. Besides reminding us of the influence they exercised for all time on the painting of architecture and perspective, they speak with unanswerable eloquence of that gaiety and love of fashionable recreation which continued to make Venice, like Paris, the holiday resort of Europe long after its power and wealth had declined; and they give us a background, besides, for that genre and figure-work which we see here at its height in the pictures and portraits of Pietro Longhi. Longhi has often been compared with Hogarth for his humour and social quality, though he has none of Hogarth's incisive faculty of satire; but in one or two cases it is interesting also to trace a resemblance to his French contemporary, Chardin. Here by association we come to the work of that famous Venetian pastellist, Rosalba Carriera, who toured the courts of Europe, and has left us here a characteristic portrait of Horace Walpole, decked out in the lace cap which was the wear at the Venetian fetes of the period. If the exquisite Horace had told us more of the painters of Venice, and been less occupied with its glass and nick-nacks, he might have figured to more advantage in the admirable catalogue of the present exhibition. But he shared the indifference of our clerics, who refused to let Venetian masters decorate our churches with sacred masterpieces of the magnificent description we see here alongside more worldly work, and it is well for us that Horace's noble friends had better taste. For while they were not above using much fine art as substitutes for fan-lights and door-pieces, they could appreciate the classical and religious master-pieces of Piazzetta, Pittoni, and Tiepolo, and it is the larger canvasses of these three masters which dominate and illuminite the present loan collection. Tiepolo, after all, is the paramount figure of this period of Venetian art, and the realism and marvellous dexterity of the water-scenes we have alluded to do not disturb his eminence. We have all too few specimens of his work in England, but some of the best are here, and they help to make us proud that our ancestors could so appreciate a great foreign school of painting in an age when our own art was only just emerging from the Puritan depression. This enterprise of ours was a virtue that has brought its own reward, for our attention to the best that was being done abroad supplied much of the impetus that led to the great art revival which marked the close of the eighteenth century in England.

MADAME CLARA BUTT.

So finely did Madame Clara Butt sing the German Lieder and the modern French songs of Debussy and Saint Saens included in the programme of the concert which she and Mr. Kennerley Rumford gave at the Queen's Hall the other afternoon, that it was impossible not to regret that she does not devote much more attention to music of this type. For she showed us very conclusively that she not only possesses what is probably the most gorgeous voice in the world at the present moment, but that her interpretive powers are really of a very rare order. In Schubert's "Der Wanderer" and "Erlkonig" and Brahms' "Der Schmied," which she gave as an encore, she exercised far more restraint than it is her wont to exercise in the modern ballads with which she has been so largely associated. There was no underlining of the points, no forcing a phrase upon one's attention. Her singing was dramatic, yet dignified, restrained, yet deeply sympathetic. In short, few of the best known artists of the day could have sung them better. No less admirable were her performances of the famous air, "Azael! Azael!" from Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue," and Saint-Saens' "La Brise," which, together with a new and not very effective setting by Sir Villiers Stanford of Shelley's "Song of Asia," and a far more characteristic song from the same composer's pen, entitled "John Kelly," she sang with a beautiful delicacy, both of tone and of feeling, which were quite beyond praise. Never, indeed, has Madame Butt scored so complete an artistic triumph.

Concerts are coming thick and fast now with the inevitable result that good audiences are the exception rather than the rule. Even the supply of deadheads gives out at such a period as the present and some of the most famous artists have to undergo the unusual experience of singing to half-filled benches. There is, of course, no occasion for surprise at this state of affairs, seeing that it is repeated every year. Rather it is matter for surprise that concert givers should persist in all giving their entertainments at the same time in such an unprofitable manner. Next week the concerts of the London Musical Festival will, of course, engage paramount attention and it is pleasant to understand that good audiences are assured at one and all. Where there is so much to attract this is not to be wondered at. The production of Elgar's second symphony will in particular be an event of the first importance.

THE GALA NIGHT.

Tremendous interest was taken in the visit of the King and Kaiser and other members of the Royal and Imperial Families to Drury Lane Theatre to witness the command performance of "Money." The exact route to be taken by the two Monarchs and their Consorts was not known, and the throngs disposed themselves along every conceivable approach. As a result many seatholders, who were asked to be in their places by half-past eight had the greatest difficulty in reaching the theatre. Cabs and motor-cars were compelled to deposit them some distance away, and the strange scene was witnessed of ladies and gentlemen in evening dress elbowing their way through the increasing throngs. Mr. Charles Glover, the popular Drury Lane conductor, hatless, was seen struggling in the crowd in Russell-street. Mr. Henry Ainley, one of the members of the distinguished cast, was also noticed elbowing his way to the stage door. One of the last of the famous actors to arrive was Sir Charles Wyndham, piloted through the crush by a policeman, after dismissing his motor some distance from the theatre.

The scheme of decoration in the theatre at first sight seemed a little garish, but as the theatre gradually filled it was seen that the light, gold-stencilled draperies with wreaths connecting big bunches of red tulips, which covered all the four circles had a cool and yet brilliant effect. The flame-coloured silk which hung in tongues from the ceiling and slightly obscured the glare of the big electric lamps gave a very soft and warm light. The curious blue silk almost a lavender colour in the daytime which covered all the walls of the theatre and was draped on the ceilings made a very pretty background for the dresses and made the spaces of the theatre seem bigger than ever.

The two Monarchs sat beside each other with the Queen on the Emperor's right and the Empress on the King's left. The disposition of the Royal party must have given the Court functionaries considerable vexation of spirit. The German Emperor and our Queen and the King and the Empress sat in the middle of the Royal circle. The front row was occupied, from right to left facing the stage, by the Duke of Argyll, Princess Christian, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princess Louise of Prussia, and the Prince of Wales. Then came the Monarchs and their Consorts.

Continuing the front row came the Duke of Connaught, the Princess Royal, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise, and the Duke of Fife. In the second row were Princess Christian, Count zu und von Eulenberg, Princess Louis of Battenberg, Prince Maurice of Battenberg, the Duchess of Albany, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the German Ambassador, the Duchess of Connaught, General von Plessen, Princess Patricia of Connaught, Prince Alexander of Battenberg, Princess Alexander of Teck and Admiral von Muller. The back rows of the Royal circle were filled with the suites of the different Royalties.

Every member of the Royal circle was presented with a handsome souvenir consisting of a copy of the play with an historical account of its different productions and portraits of all the actors and actresses taking part in it.

THE PERFORMANCE.

As an agreeable surprise the performance of "Money" was worth seeing for its own merits, quite apart form the fact that every actor of any note was taking part in it. Sir Squire Bancroft was no doubt responsible for the excellent ensemble, or is it perhaps, that when actor-managers are not playing their own game they can be artists? Sir Herbert Tree's Mr. Graves was not, for instance more of a caricature than Bulwer Lytton probably meant he be. In this old play, with its naive asides, there can be but little doubt of the intentions of the author, and the asides tell the actor exactly what he has to make his part. The old comedians, according to Lamb, could manage to differentiate the self-confessions in asides from the characters they were supposed to be acting. Sir Herbert Tree managed this very well indeed. The real man peeped out in his admiration of Lady Franklin as a devilish fine woman. Then Mr. Cyril Maude gave us a delicately-etched portrait of the foppish Sir Frederick Blount, and Mr. Arthur Boarchier was not too farcical as Mr. Stout. Mr. George Alexander, free from care as an actor manager, played the rhetorical Alfred Evelyn with just the right touch of romance. It is not really a interesting part, for modern ideas the sentiment which keeps Evelyn and Clara Douglas apart possesses as little solidity as a crinoline and the satire on life in general and on the cringing before money in particular is so obvious and naive and Alfred Evelyn is in danger of dwindling from a hero to a bore. Mr. George Alexander, however, put feeling into his work, and the character seemed alive in some sort. It was good to see Sir John Hare once again, with his incisive manner and significant tones of voice. It is doubtful if Sir John Vesey has ever been better played. Drury Lane hardly seems the place for such finished acting, but every gesture told. The general merit of the performance was that each actor made a distinct character of his part, without standing out too prominently. This was so with Mr. Cyril Maude, Sir Herbert Tree, Mr. Bourchier and Sir John Hare.

MANNER OF THE PERIOD.

Thus, Mr. Fred Terry made much of Lord Gilsmore, without in any way exaggerating the part and Mr. Laurence Irving was incisive and real as the lawyer Sharp. The Captain Dudley Smooth of Sir Charles Wyndham was the surprise of the evening. Very few people recognised the actor in his red wig and whiskers, until he opened his mouth, and then his voice seemed quite young.

The parts of Lady Franklin (Miss Winifred Emery), Georgina Vesey (Miss Alexandra Carlisle) and Clara Douglas (Miss Irene Vanbrugh) did not give the actresses many opportunities. The characters are so plain and flat. Clara is the ordinary self-sacrificing, sensitive heroine, who would be ashamed to say or do anything that would bring a play to an end before its appointed time. Georgina is just the spiteful, civil, and husband-hunting cat of Mid-Victorian days, and Lady Franklin the merry widow who is bent on marrying again. The merit of the playing was that each actress had caught the right manner of the period without caricaturing it. The small parts, played as it will be seen from the programme of the cast, by well-known actors, were all as well in the ensemble as the principal parts. If one mentions Mr. Lewis Waller, as a butler with black side-whiskers, it is only to record an interesting historical fact that he once did act the part of a butler, for he did not once become Lewis Waller.

The German Emperor evidently enjoyed the performance. He looked singularly well and very pleased. He and the King chatted and laughed in the intervals, and every point of fun was taken up by the Emperor with quick enjoyment. At the end of the performance, the curtain rose again and showed all the players grouped on the stage, and thus ended a memorable evening, which not only served to give an interesting entertainment to the German Emperor, but also proved what our players can do when they are not managing their own theatres.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Bombay Presidency Message.

The following Press Note, has been issued by the Bombay Government, being in the form of a telegram, dated June 3:—From the Governor of Bombay, Mahableshwar, to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, London:

On behalf of the Bombay Presidency, Sir George Clarke offers to His Majesty humble and heartfelt congratulations on his birthday. The people of this Presidency look forward with loyal pride to the day on which they will welcome His Majesty to India and trust that His Majesty may long be spared to guide the destinies of the Empire.

The following telegram, was received in answer. From George R.I., London, to the Governor of Bombay, Mahableshwar:—

Will you convey to the people of the Bombay Presidency my sincere thanks for their message and congratulations

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSION OF SHIPPING QUESTIONS.

Competition of Subsidised Lines.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 6.

According to the official report of the Imperial Conference, Mr. Fisher, on Friday, moved that it was advisable, in the interests both of Britain and of the Dominions, to support the efforts being made to favour British manufactures and shipping.

Mr. Pearce pointed out that in 1906, the Commonwealth proposed to give preference to British manufactures, brought in British ships, manned by Britishers.

The Royal Assent was withheld on the ground that the proposal conflicted with certain treaties. The Commonwealth thought it its duty to assist British shipping to compete with its subsidised rivals, and the Imperial Government might denounce the provisions of treaties preventing this. He admitted that ships carrying liners were excluded from preferance, but the question might be discussed quite apart from that matter, which was not the ground for the rejection of the proposal.

Mr. Sydney Buxton said it was not merely a question of denouncing the treaties; the matter must be considered in the light of British shipping throughout the world. Our trade elsewhere might be seriously affected.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave notice of a motion requesting the Imperial Government to negotiate with the countries in question with a view to enabling the Dominions to withdraw from the operation of a treaty, without impairing that treaty in respect to the rest of the Empire.

Further discussion on the subject was postponed until the 16th instant.

On a discussion of the Navigation Laws, Mr. Fearce, Mr. Brodeur and Sir Joseph Ward urged that the Colonies should have greater powers in dealing with navigation matters. Sir Joseph Ward demanded emphatically the liberty to deal with coloured crews. The Dominions should have the power to prohibit the employment of Asiatics and other aliens, wherever they deemed it advisable.

Mr. Buxton accepted a resolution, declaring the desirability of securing uniformity of treatment for British shipping, and preventing unfair competition from foreign subsidised ships, and of promoting the employment of British seamen in British ships.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Labour Exchanges.

Mr. Buxton then submitted a motion having in view the utilisation of Labour exchanges for filling vacancies in employment in the Dominions, but in view of the opposition of the Canadian and Australian delegates, who preferred the present system, he withdrew the motion.

RUSSIAN TERRITORIAL LIMITS.

New Regulation for Amur Coast.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 6.

The Council of Empire has adopted a twelve mile territorial limit for the coast of the Amur Province. The change comes into force six months after Japan has been notified.

The maximum penalty for infringement of the regulation is three months' imprisonment, a fine of sixty pounds sterling, and the confiscation of the vessel.

RUSSIAN STEAMER ASHORE OFF NAGASAKI.

Mails and Passengers Safe.

TOKIO, JUNE 5.

The steamer "Riazan," of the Russian volunteer fleet, is ashore near Nagasaki. The mails and the passengers, including the Crown Prince of Siam, are safe.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Shanghai, wires that the "Riazan" is a total wreck. Her cargo of tea, insured for a hundred thousand pounds, is lost.

MR. DILLON IN MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

His Condition Serious.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Mr. John Dillon, M. P., was motoring at the foot of Slieve Gullion, yesterday, when his car struck a bridge. Mr. Dillon was flung against the screen, which cut his head badly and was then thrown back into the bottom of the car, the fall injuring his back.

There were signs of collapse, and a priest administered the last sacraments. Subsequently, however, he recovered and was conveyed to the Dundalk Infirmary. His condition to-day is serious.

TRAM TURNS TURTLE.

Forty Passengers Injured.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

While negotiating a curve on a hill at Stalybridge, a tram turned turtle. Forty passengers, mostly workmen, were injured, some dangerously.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Press Criticism.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite, writing in the *Times*, warns against the danger of leaving wide areas without garrisons. He says experience has taught him that trouble might arise in districts believed to be most peaceful. It was a corollary to Lord Kitchener's policy that each local Government should raise a body of armed police sufficiently strong to deal with small *emeutes* and maintain order in default of the regulars.

In any case it was right that the Civil Government should dispose of such a force, but there was always a risk of leaving large portions to depend on a police not well disciplined and inadequately officered.

Reductions in the Native Army could not be made without the abolition of the still remaining few smaller cantonments, consequently denuding still wider areas.

As an argument against reduction in the Army, the writer refers to the annexation of Upper Burma without any addition to the Army and to the fact that the boundary on the East and North-East now marches for hundreds of miles with that of China, who, he says, has begun to overlay and envelop the Indian Empire since the Tibet expedition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, JUNE 6.

The *Tribune* in a leading article, characterises the proposed reduction in the Indian element in the army, as "penny wise and pound foolish" policy. It points out that the military service is the crown of ambition of the bold yeomanry of the Punjab and refers to the Saraghari memorial testifying to the valour of the Sikh troops. It agrees with the *Times* that doors should not in any way be barred against Indians desirous of wearing His Majesty's uniform, and advocates economies being effected by throwing open the commissioned ranks in the army to Indian veterans of approved service and the Imperial Cadet Corps which will be specially appropriate in the year of the Coronation Durbar.

RIOTS IN THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICT.

Martial Law Proclaimed.

[THROUGH REUTER AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The decision of the Council of State whereby Aube champagne will be described officially as champagne of the second zone, has caused renewed rioting at Bar-sur-Aube. Vine-dressers of the neighbourhood, marched to the Town Hall, sweeping away the Gendarmes and Dragoons. Many arrests were made and the town was put under Martial Law. Troops finally drove off the rioters. Excitement continues.

AVIATION.

Lieut. Bague's Flight.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Lieutenant Bague, left Nice at five o'clock yesterday morning on a fresh attempt to fly to Corsica. He was unattended and nothing has been heard of him since.

THE SULTAN'S TOUR.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The Sultan has started on his tour in Macedonia, sailing for Salonika in a battleship, escorted by another battleship and two cruisers. The Sultan was given an enthusiastic send-off.

ANGLO-AMERICAN POLO.

NEW YORK, JUNE 5.

The polo test match has been postponed until to-morrow, owing to wet weather.

DEATH OF AN OLD BOMBAY PRINCIPAL.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The death is announced of Mr. Hathornthwaite, late Principal of the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

[The late Mr. James Thomas Hathornthwaite, M.A., (Cantab.) was born in 1845. He graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1872 joined the Indian Educational Service as Professor of Mathematics at the Elphinstone College, Bombay. In the year 1894 he became Principal of the Elphinstone College which post he held until his retirement in 1900.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The deaths are announced of Lord Gifford and of Rev. George Body, Canon of Durham.

[Edric Frederick Gifford (3rd Baron) was the son of the second Baron Gifford and Hon. Frederica Charlotte, daughter of the first Lord Fitzhardinge. He succeeded his father in 1872 and married Sophie Catherine (Hon. Serving Sister of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, attached to the Army Nursing Service in South Africa, 1900-02 (Medal), daughter of the late General John Alfred Street, C. B. The late Baron was born in 1849 and after receiving his education at Harrow he entered the army in 1869 and rose to be Major. He saw much service, having served in the Ashanti War in 1874 for which he received medal with clasp and V. C.; in the Zulu War, 1879 (medal with clasp), and brought home despatches at the end of the war. He was on the staff of Viscount Wolseley, 1874-75, and 1879-80; was Colonial Secretary for W. Australia and Senior Member of the Legislative Council, 1880-83; was Colonial Secretary of Gibraltar 1883-88. His brother, Hon. Edgar Gifford, succeeds to the Barony.]

[Rev. George Body, D. D., was Canon of Durham since 1883. He was born in 1840 in Devonshire. He was educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his M. A. degree. He was Rector of Kirkby-Misperton, Yorkshire, 1870-84; Proctor in Convocation of York for Cleveland, 1880-85; for Durham Chapter, 1906. He was a select preacher, Cambridge, 1892-94, 1896, 1900-1904, and 1906. He was Vice-President of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He has written many books on religious subjects.]

THE BOMBAY RACING ULTIMATUM.

Home Press Comment.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Commenting on the first racing communication of the Governor of Bombay to the Western India Turf Club the *Standard* to-day says Sir George Clarke's ultimatum was a dangerous exercise of despotic authority which was bound to arouse resentment. It is a fact that there has been an increase in the number of professional bookmakers.

All the more reason, says the *Standard*, why the authorities should proceed cautiously. If there is any real need for stringent reforms, the paper adds the Western India Turf Club might be trusted to carry them out without the unveiled threat of Government House.

A Bill on lines indicated might doubtless pass with the help of official members, but it will not say much for the greater independence which is supposed to have been conferred on Councils if the measure is disapproved by the public generally.

The *Standard* adds that the measure could be enforced by exerting an authority no other provincial Governor in India would think of claiming.

FOOTBALL IN AUSTRIA.

BUDAPEST, JUNE 6.

Playing here yesterday the Blackburn Rovers' team defeated a Hungarian team by 4 goals to 1. Afterwards there was a hostile demonstration against the visiting players. Stones were thrown at the carriages in which they were seated and several players were struck.

RECENT MAHOMEDAN RIOTS IN KHULNA

More Arrests Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

In connection with the recent Mussalman and Namasudra riots in Khulna and Jessore, the police of both the districts on Sunday searched about twelve houses in the villages of Mahishdia and Darimahisdia in Khulna Sadar, it is alleged, on account of several offences committed in the jurisdiction of the Kalia thana in the Jessore District. Several shields and spears were found and eleven persons were arrested. Further enquiry in both districts is going on.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

Question of the Charter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JUNE 6.

The Raja of Mahmoodabad explained at a Moslem University meeting on Sunday that the Government would grant a Charter to the Moslem University provided twenty-five lakhs were deposited in a bank.

LUCKNOW, JUNE 6.

With reference to the statement published here on the authority of the speech by the Hon'ble the Raja of Mahmudabad, that a grant of the Charter for the Muslim University had been sanctioned provisionally by the Government of India, the Raja of Mahmudabad points out he has been incorrectly reported. What he actually said at Moradabad and subsequently at Cawnpore, was that if 25 lakhs of rupees were deposited in a bank he felt sure the Government would not refuse the grant of a Charter.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Double Line Working Begun.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 2.

The last section of the double line with only one small gap from Amritsar to Ambala on the N.W. Railway was opened on June 1st. It was the section between Phagwara and Ludhiana. Double line working is now adopted over the Sutlej river, the new bridge serving for down trains and the old bridge for up trains.

RUN OVER BY MOTOR-CAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 6.

The Cantonment Magistrate to-day gave his finding on the inquest held last week into the cause of the death of a native guard boy of the Royal Garrison Artillery, alleged to have been run over by the motor-car of Mr. B. Lentaigne, Barrister. Lieut.-Colonel Rock was of opinion that the death was due to misadventure and that no blame could attach to Mr. Lentaigne who was driving with due care and precaution.

HINDU REPRESENTATION IN MUNICIPALITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 6.

A reply to the memorial of Hindu rate-payers of Wazirabad by the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab is published. His Honour does not accept the principle that representation should be commensurate with taxation and states that Hindu representation in that Municipality was reduced, as Mahomedans form two-thirds of the total population. His Honour does not share the apprehension of the memorialists that Hindus there will be in permanent minority in the Municipal Committee.

SOLDIERS ASSAULTED BY GHARRYWALLAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

At the Sealdah Police Court yesterday three gharrywallas were charged with assaulting four privates of the Middlesex Regiment. Private Stratton stated that as he and his companions were attacked by a large crowd they decided to run. The witness was struck down, unconscious, with a lathi by one of accused and had twice been in hospital owing to his injuries. The case stands adjourned.

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

Calcutta Pageant Incidents.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

In connection with the historical incidents which it is proposed to reproduce for the Calcutta Pageant on the occasion of Their Imperial Majesties' visit, it may prove interesting to recapitulate the significance of the subjects.

The Nowroz Procession, which forms one of the items, was initiated by Akbar, his idea being that a procession, mainly consisting of richly-caparisoned horses, elephants and the like should proceed from the Imperial palace to meet the Mogul Emperors on Nowroz, the Mahomedan New Year's Day when a fair held at Delhi. It was a purely a civic procession without much military display. Subadars of the provinces during the Mogul period, following the example of the Emperor, gradually organised Nowroz processions for their own benefit. This procession is still held at Murshidabad, and it is hoped that the Nawab Saheb of Murshidabad will take a personal interest in the matter.

The Dassera Procession is another item selected for the Pageant. This is believed to have been inaugurated by the Hindu Rajahs of Western India on the Bijoya Dashami day in autumn. On this auspicious day, the Hindu Rajahs used to issue from their palaces in full military procession and proceed to some distance from their capitals, to find a *Sami* tree. They would then cut a branch from it and turn homewards. It was a military procession in which every arm of the service was represented. The cavalcade was composed of elephants, carts and transport waggons. In the centre of the procession the Rajah was wont to ride on a beautifully-dressed elephant on which was fixed a golden *howdah* decorated with pearls and other precious stones. Both in front and behind the Rajah more important state officials would ride all clad in the best of dresses and accoutrements. Tradition says that Chandra, the Hindu deity, started this procession. In this connection it may be mentioned that Baji Rao II commenced operations against the English on a Dasserah day. It is not the same in all parts of India and in the Upper Provinces it corresponds to the *Ram Lila*.

The Dacca Michil procession is said to have originated with the Vaishnavite movement in Eastern Bengal which is held on the birthday of Krishna, the deity of Vaishnavas. A feature of the procession is the display of richly decorated *Chowkis* or imitation thrones made of gold or silver.

The scene of Ooriah Pikes will give an idea of peculiar way in which the people of Orissa used to fight their enemies in the days when they were not a timid race into which they have now degenerated.

BOMBAY MAIDAN CLUBS' MEETING.

A meeting of the representatives of the different local cricket clubs playing on the Esplanade maidan was held yesterday evening in the rooms of the Elphinstone Cricket Club, Mr. Dallas presiding.

Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, in explaining the object of the meeting, said he was very glad that at his suggestion this meeting was convened. The other day, the Executive Committee appointed take steps about the exhibition and the fancy fete asked him to approach the maidan clubs to to gather their views. He was glad to find that the clubs were willing to give the maidan on two conditions; viz; that they should be allowed to play till the 8th October and that the secretaries would hand back the pitches in the best possible condition. He congratulated the members for readily consenting to give the maidan on the conspicuous occasion of their Majesties' visit.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:—"This meeting of the representatives of the Cricket Clubs playing on the Maidan expresses its cordial approval of the Maidan being used by the Executive Committee of the Exhibition and a Royal Fete for the purpose of celebrating the auspicious visit of Their Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress, to India next cold weather. This meeting however earnestly hopes that in carrying out their arrangements, the Executive Committee will kindly see that the matches for the Shapoor Spencer competition can be played on the Maidan on and before the 8th October 1911.

This meeting requests Mr. J. M. Framji Patel to communicate this resolution to the Chairman and Secretary of the Executive Committee.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Patel and the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

CORONATION DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 6.

As far as at present arranged there will be a large dinner party and a ball at the Residency on the Coronation Day. As to military parade, orders are awaited from headquarters. A meeting of the local Anglican clergy takes place on Thursday to arrange for special services. The Bishop of Madras having approved of a form of service somewhat similar to that which is to be held at Westminster Abbey. Sports for children are contemplated by local bodies.

RANGOON, JUNE 6.

A *Gazette of Burma* (Extraordinary) is issued stating divine services will be held on the 22nd June, on the occasion of the Coronation of his Majesty, at Maymyo and Rangoon. The Lieutenant-Governor and his Staff will attend the service at 11 a. m., at Maymyo and the Judges of the Chief Court, members of the Legislative Council and other public bodies and Government officers are invited to attend the church service in Rangoon at 8 a. m.

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

The R. I. M. S. "Dufferin" will leave England with the Coronation Contingent after the Coronation, on or about the 4th July.

U. P. MUNICIPALITIES.

New Election Rules in Force.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 5.

The new election rules for the municipalities are now in force. They embody one requiring election cases to be decided before civil courts, and have resulted in a crop of cases in various parts on the province. Two interesting cases are pending in the Allahabad and Etawah Districts respectively. In the Allahabad case, the contest is between two Mahomedans belonging to the Shiah and Sunni sects respectively, while in the latter, the opponents were a Hindu and a Mahomedan. All have made various allegations of false personation and fraud against their opponents and seek to set aside the election of the successful candidate.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

Colonel A. A. E. Campbell, Commandant of the 26th Punjabis, has been granted an extension of tenure of command to 9th May, 1912.

Majors F. G. Lucas, D. S. O., and E. B. C. Bodam, 5th Gurkhas, have been selected for appointment as Commandant and second-in-command of the 2nd Battalion of that regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Low and Major A. W. Pennington, 9th Horse, have been appointed Commandant and second-in-command of that regiment.

SALVATION ARMY EXHIBITION.

Opened by Lady Hardinge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

Lady Hardinge opened the sale of work and the Salvation Army Exhibition this morning. Commander Booth Tucker, in the course of a long speech, dwelt upon the various activities of the Army regarding cottage industries, introduction of hand-looms, organisations and establishments of silk farms, supply of Cassava and thornless cactus as famine food, planting of eucalyptus plants as prevention against malaria, opening up of dispensaries, rescue homes, village banks, and co-operative societies. Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, in opening the sale and exhibition, said: Commissioner Booth Tucker,—"It is a great pleasure to me to be associated in however small a degree with the efforts that you and those associated with you are making for the social amelioration of the poor of this country with the destinies of which my own interests and happiness are so closely bound up now and for the next few years. The many sided activities to which you have briefly referred, afford ample testimony to the value of the work you are doing, not only for the improvement of the material well-being of those who came under your influence, but for the strengthening of their character and for the rescue of those that have fallen. I thank you for the opportunity you have given me of showing my sympathy with your work and also for your kind expressions towards myself and Lord Hardinge, and I have great pleasure in declaring this exhibition and sale of work to be open to the publick."

MURDER OF A COOK.

Private Cowan Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 6.

The trial of Private Hugh Cowan for the alleged murder of a native cook was resumed this morning at the Allahabad High Court. A few more witnesses were examined for the prosecution. The accused's statement was read which was to the effect that he knew nothing about the murder. As to the admission of guilt, the explanation offered was that he had been drinking, Mr. Howard, for the defence, offered no evidence. Mr. Ryves, for the prosecution, then addressed the jury and pointed out the circumstances against the accused. Mr. Howard, for the defence, said said his case was that the accused was not there at all and the evidence of the prosecution fell far short of bringing home to the accused the offence with which he was charged. There was no evidence that he was seen anywhere near the corpse before or immediately after the murder, till all came out to see the body. There was no motive assigned, the accused had been drinking and the jury had to consider whether his conduct was that of a man who had committed a diabolical crime. He was laughing and joking on his way to the guard-room and said that he was a second "Dr. Cripper," all this was inconsistent with his being a murderer.

Mr. Justice Tudball in his charge said the facts had been very narrowed. There was no doubt that the deceased was cruelly done to death. The question before the jury was not who committed the murder, but whether the prosecution had proved their case. The accused's statement was that he was in his tent up to 9-45 p.m., and left to visit the latrine and came back till a hue and cry was raised. The explanation offered as to his admission was that he was intoxicated and he did not know how he got to the guard-room. There were two circumstances against the accused, the blood-stains on his boots and his statement to the Color-Sergeant that he did it, meaning murder. In valuing the first the jury had to consider the fact that most witnesses said the accused had been drinking on his way to the guard-room, he treated the matter as a joke. A drunken man like that would be inclined to boast and brag and his desire might have been to gain notoriety or something similar. As regards the blood-stains, the accused had offered an explanation and the jury had to consider that it was not necessary for the prosecution to establish a motive in a case like this. In conclusion, the Judge asked the jury to consider whether on their minds they had no reasonable doubt of guilt of the accused or whether there was no sufficient case against him.

After a short deliberation the jury brought in a unanimous verdict of not guilty. The accused was acquitted and immediately released.

MUKTEAR'S FEES FOR STANDING BAIL.

Stopped by Calcutta High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

In view of the fact that the High Court, in a recent decision, ruled that it is improper and unprofessional for Muktears to charge fees for standing bail, action has begun to be taken on the ruling in several districts and sub-districts of East Bengal. The District Magistrate of Rajashahi has written to the secretaries of Mukhtar libraries both in the sudder and mofussil, communicating to them the High Court ruling and asking them to comply with it in practice.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

Viceroy Memorialised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

Maulvi Liakat Hussain, who after his release from jail, where he was sent for sedition, has been delivering lectures on the *Swadeshi* movement, has forwarded a memorial to the Viceroy. After stating the circumstances which have led to the collapse of the *Swadeshi* movement, the memorialist besought His Excellency's help in the matter of rehabilitating this movement in the estimation of the people. The memorial concludes thus: 'That with this object in view they propose to start a *Swadeshi* Association on Coronation day when the Emperor and Empress themselves have expressed their desire to appear in pure *Swadeshi* robes, and they, therefore, pray to your Excellency that you may take such steps as may help the work of this Association and remove from their way all needless and irritating interference."

Addressing a conference of conservative clubs, on May 19, Lord Curzon said that if the Veto Bill were passed it would eventually be wiped off the statute book as an ugly smudge.

In consequence of the action taken by the Dutch Legislature for the suppression of betting, several bookmakers at Middleburg and Flushing have decided to remove to Basle in Switzerland.

POONA TURF CASE.

Examination of Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 6.

Before Major Hunt, Cantonment Magistrate, to-day the hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. P. J. Kennedy and Mr. S. A. Kennedy are charged under the Gambling Act. Mr. P. D'Souza, Assistant Government Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown while the defence was conducted by Mr. Apte, assisted by Mr. Karandikar, pleaders.

Sirdar H. R. Natu cross-examined, said he was the owner of race horses and at one time kept a riding class. He had ridden his own horse in races. The success of a horse in a race depended on class, form, weight and jockey. Taking into consideration the form, racing was a game of a skill. By form he understood the chance of a horse as compared with his companions in the particular race.

The Government Prosecutor at this stage asked permission to cross-examine Sirdar Natu as a hostile witness, but the Court declined to permit it, as the matter deposed to did not arise out of the case.

Mr. P. J. Kennedy said, in his statement to the Court, that he was a journalist by profession. Books and other things seized had been found on his premises. He alone was Pearse and Company and issued all tickets in the name of his firm. When he was away he asked his brother to do his work as a favour. He only carried on commission business and the money put on was sent either to English or Indian turf accounts. He drew attention to the fact that commissions taken were only recorded and not entered in betting books. His share of the transaction was 5 per cent. commission charged to backers on their winnings. For the last two years he had been carrying on this commission business. He was not licensed by the W. I. T. C. He considered racing a game of skill, though there was always an element of chance, a consideration which weighed in the matter were skill of the jockey, distance, weight, and condition of horse.

At this stage the accused put in a number of English and Indian papers among which were the *Times of India*, the *Empire*, the *Asian*, the *Indian Field*, the *Handicap* and the *Globe* all of which published advertisements of commission agents. Counsel for the defence contended that this was done to show that the law as it exists in India does not take racing into its purview, i.e., betting is not punishable under the Gambling Act.

Mr. S. Kennedy, journalist, said he occupied the same premises as his brother and was present when the search warrant was executed. He was not a member of the firm of Pearse and Co., but in his brother's absence he dealt with any one that came, as a favour. He had his brother's instruction and the board of prices seized, served as guide when accepting bets on English races. He considered racing a game of skill.

Mr. N. Mundigar was then recalled at the request of the prosecution and in answer to the Court said he had been paid Rs. 1,170 on Sunstar's win in the Derby which represented the return of his stake and winnings less 5 per cent commission on his winnings.

The case was adjourned to Friday when the Court will hear arguments of counsel on both sides.

ALLEGED THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BANKIPUR JUNE 6.

Mr. Robertson, Magistrate of Dinapur, yesterday, took up the case in which Abdul Majid, a Mahomedan lad was charged with the theft of Major Kirkwood's box containing jewellery. It will be remembered that the accused was arrested in connection with the recent Dinapur railway outrage and on his confession two Bengalee boys were also arrested and all the three were sent up for a trial. For want of evidence the accused were discharged, but Abdul Majid was rearrested on a charge of theft. The defence pleader brought to the notice of the Court obstacles thrown in the way of the accused being released on bail. He also pointed out the circumstances under which the confession was alleged to have been exhorted from the accused. Some formal evidence was given and the case stands adjourned.

ASSAULTING A POSTAL PEON.

Appeal Judgment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

Yesterday, the Sessions Judge of Dacca, delivered judgment in the appeal of the Sonarang National School Case, in which ten students of the above school were convicted of assaulting a postal peon and taking away his beg. The Judge acquitted three accused and upheld the conviction of Jogendra Mohan Chakraburty, who had been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Sentences of Prosnath Acharya and Dijendra Nukhsi were reduced from four to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and four accused were fined each Rs. 25 or two weeks' rigorous imprisonment in default.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Pay of European Subordinates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

It has been decided to revise the present system of payment of European military subordinates of the Army Remounts Department under which they receive ordinary military rates of rank, pay and allowances with staff pay according to their grading as overseers and to substitute. With effect from the 1st July 1911, inclusive, consolidated rates of pay inclusive of all allowances in cash and kind, other than the present additional allowance for the charge of depot farms but inclusive of exchange compensation, will be, as follows:—Sergeants, Rs. 120 per mensem on appointment rising by triennial increments of Rs. 15 per mensem to Rs. 150 per mensem; Sub-Conductors, 170 per mensem on promotion, rising by triennial increments of Rs. 15 per mensem to Rs. 200 per mensem; Conductors, Rs. 220 per mensem on promotion, rising by triennial increments of Rs. 20 per mensem to Rs. 260 per mensem; Assistant Commissaries, Rs. 300 per mensem; Deputy Commissaries, Rs. 400 per mensem; and Commissaries, Rs. 400 per mensem. Sergeants will continue to receive free quarters and higher ranks will continue pay the usual rental rates prescribed.

ETON DINNER AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

The Hon. Mr. Clark, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, gave a Eton Dinner this evening, and amongst those present were Mr L. Porter, Colonel Chaplain, Major Gosling, Mr W. E. Crum, Mr. R. G. Campbell, Mr. Darling C. S, and Captain Charrington.

THE WORLD OF SPORT

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 19.

EMPIRE ATHLETICS.

When the Festival of Empire athletic sports was being talked about at the start of the season, the writer suggested that better competition would be seen, if England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales were represented by separate teams, instead of having one United Kingdom team.

This view is now shared by many, but it is feared there is no time to alter matters. It is obviously too much to expect South Africa and Canada to have any chance against the full strength of the Motherland, but with England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales represented by separate teams, the conditions would have been more equal.

From the present outlook, the sports look, like being a duel between the representatives of Australasia and the Motherland. The fact that two swimming events are to be decided, gives Australasia a better chance, and the runners from "down under" are also of a high class. The visitors have had congenial weather for their training, and if the present warm and sunny conditions last, they will be more likely to show their best form.

The composition of the United Kingdom team is a matter of much speculation.

Messrs. Mcmillan and Baker of Cambridge University have been invited to compete and it is believed the former will do so. He will naturally be fit by the end of June, in anticipation of the Yale-Harvard vs. Oxford-Cambridge Sports, and the Festival of Empire Sports, as well as the English Championship Meeting on July 1st, would serve as splendid trials for the International 'Varsity contest on July 6th. Mcmillan's 10 secs for the 100 yards at the Oxford vs. Cambridge sports was a splendid performance and it is reasonable to suppose that he will improve on this with favourable conditions. Thus it will be gathered the Old Country has a really good sprinter again, and F. L. Ramsdell of the United States, Patching of South Africa and Woodger of Australia, will find him a worthy rival. Altogether the promise of some very interesting racing among sprinters appears bright and it would be a clever guess to give the winner of the 1911 English sprint champion.

A KENT CHAMPION.

The cracks before mentioned will also find trouble in keeping in front of V. D'Arcy, who won the 100 yards championship of Kent on Saturday. He secured the final by a good three yards from a useful runner, the time (on grass) being 10 1-5 secs., though some watch-holders made it faster. D'Arcy is a great finisher and when he learns to start properly, he will join the "even time" brigade.

MARATHON RUNNERS.

The arrival of M. J. Ryan, winner of the Hamilton-Marathon race, accompanied by J. J. Hayes, the 1908 Olympic Marathon victor, has given a further impetus to the Polytechnic Marathon event. The Americans are revelling in the warm sunshine and putting in some hard work on the roads around Windsor, Slough and Uxbridge. Ryan is "feeling good," and his experience at the game makes him a dangerous man. Lizandier of France is another visiting athlete, who is expected to do well. H. F. Barrett (holder) and W. Simms are the two most prominent of the English entrants. The holder has been doing well in his training, and in a recent trial beat his 1909 winning performance by two minutes. This improvement is partly due to Barrett having used the "Allbar," a little contrivance to be worn on the nose, which enables an athlete to breathe as nature intended, through the nostril. To be able to keep the mouth shut during a race, is a great point, but not one athlete in a thousand does it naturally. Simms is better man than Barrett, and if the latter retains the trophy, the writer will attribute it to the use of the "Allbar."

HAYES AND CLARK.

Hayes had not been in London long, before he made it known that he would like to meet some of the British Marathon professionals. W.T. Clark, who was twelfth in the 1908 event, is willing to try conclusions with Hayes at 15 or 20 miles, but the little American says he wants to run the full Marathon journey. He also thinks a match with Dorando would prove a draw, but nothing definite has yet been arranged. Hayes will have a chance of running the Marathon journey if he sends his entry for the Isle of Man Marathon race towards the end of June. It is hoped that Hans Holmer and E. Bourchard will renew opposition in this race, and after his recent fine performances in New York, the joining in of W. Queal would also give much pleasure.

A GREAT CYCLIST.

W. J. Bailey of London is one of the finest amateur sprint cyclists England has produced. He gave a further proof of this at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, when he won the quarter mile handicap from the scratch mark in brilliant form. The manner he rode round his men in his heat, was an "eye-opener," and although he won with ease, the time was 29 4-5 secs. Bailey has again been selected to represent England at the World's Championship meeting, and judging by the form he is now showing, he ought to be able to retain his laurels.

A feature of the racing at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday, was the improved form shown by E. W. Schneider of Australia. He fairly beat L. Meredith in one of the qualifying heats (two miles) for the five miles challenge cup race. He also made a splendid effort in the final, but had not got the speed of Vic Johnson and C. B. Kingsbury, when it came to the last burst. Schneider beat the rest, however, and now that he has won a prize in England, he may be expected to improve rapidly. When A. A. Zimmerman first came to England, he could not get into form for a long time and some of the critics called him a much overrated man. How he confounded these prophets later, is often talked about in England, as Zimmerman's name is one to conjure with. Mention of L. Meredith reminds the writer that the world's 100 kilometres amateur champion has again been asked to represent England and he will probably make the journey to Rome. Meredith has created a record by winning the race five times in succession, the merit of which is enhanced by the fact of the championships being decided in different countries in turn.

SCULLING.

English sportsmen consider the terms cabled by R. Arnst for a match with E. Barry on the Thames very fair. Asking for £200 as expenses is compensated by his willingness to allow Barry to take the proceeds derived from the following steam boats and which ought to cover the sum allowed Arnst for expenses. This would certainly be a good year for a world's championship match, and sportsmen are still hopeful that the English champion will accept the offer made by Arnst. Naturally he must go on with his match with Fogwell of New Zealand, but as Barry's racing career cannot last many more years, two more races this year would not be out of place.

GOLF.

The English ladies managed to defeat the Scottish ladies in the deciding round of the International Tournament at Portrush and so regained the Cup. Greatest interest centred in the match between Miss C. Leitch and Miss D. Campbell, the lady champion of the United States. The former is showing splendid from just now and she beat the Scotch lady by 4 up and and 2 to play.

Another important event at the tournament was a team match between nine representatives of the United Kingdom and 9 from the Colonies and United States. Neither Miss Leitch nor Miss Campbell played, yet the United Kingdom won easily by 7 matches to 2.

The defeat of Miss Leitch by Miss Ravenscroft was one of the earlier surprises of the ladies championship. Miss M. Fownes of Oakmount County did best of the American entrants, but went under to Miss Marsden of Manchester. Other over-seas competitors in Miss V. Pooley of British Columbia and Miss Collins of New Zealand, performed well, Miss Collins finally falling against Miss. B. Thompson, an ex-champion. Miss Pooley pleased the critics particularly in her match against Mrs. Steel.

RACQUETS.

The form of Williams in the first half of his match with Jamsetji for the World's Racquets Championship, made it almost a certainty that he would wrest the title from the visitor. Thus the interest in the concluding portion of the match at Prince's Club was not nearly so great as in the opening half. Williams was not long in securing the championship, for in nine minutes he had won the opening game, which gave him the title and stakes of £400, with five consecutive games, and 78 aces to 41. Jamsetji started well and led

8-2. Williams then got in a sequence of five aces and never afterwards losing the lead, he won at 15-7.

With the match over so quickly, the rivals played out the rubber by way of an exhibition and though neither man showed up as well as at Queen's Club, there was no lack of interest. Jamsetji secured the first and second of the exhibition games at 17—12 and 17—14 and Williams the third and fourth at 15—7 and 15—4, whilst the fifth went to the Parsee at 15—12.

THE TURF.

Within a week of the expiration of the Court mourning for King Edward, his successor had attended two race meetings and a theatre, which indicates that King George intends to follow the good example of his sire in regard to the support of the drama and the turf. This is good, for in these days of spoil-sports and kill-joys, we want the help of prominent personages to conteract the evil influence of the smug hypocrites and the unfortunate individuals, who think goodness means a life of sadness.

His Majesty's visit to Kempton Park was not marked by anything sensational in the Jubilee except that the favourites failed, the Story letting his backers down badly, whilst Dandyprat, the hope of Beckhampton, broke down. Had it been known that Bachelor's Double was fit and likely to run, the Irish colt would never have been allowed to start at 100 to 7. As a matter of fact, his own connection only decided he should start on the previous evening. It was really a one horse race, for Bachelor's Double, from the extreme outside, dashed off and soon secured the inner berth and never being headed, won very easily. The winner carried 125 lbs and ran the 1 1-4 miles in 2 mins. 9 secs. which is only a moderate performance and does not speak very well for the class of the field. When all save two of the late Mr. W. W. Bailey's horses were sold, an offer of 8,000 sovereigns for Bachelor's Double was refused, the colt being leased to Sir G. Murray, who looks like reaping further honours with the son of Tredennis, his future engagements including the Coronation Cup, the Ascot Gold Cup and the Champion Stakes. The disappointment which loyal followers of racing experienced in Pintadeau's defeat last week at New Market, was amply atoned for at Doncaster to-day. The two-year old son of Florizel II was given another chance in the Fitzwilliam Stakes and greatly to the delight of a large crowd of Yorkshiremen won in splendid style, thereby crediting George V. with his first success upon the Turf. Pintadeau's form suggested that his victory is likely to be the precurser of many others.

CRICKET.

The early part of the week gave bowlers a chance to shine and some remarkable performances were seen. Pride of place belongs to East of Northamptonshire, who secured 7 Lancashire wickets for 11 runs. The same match also enabled Dean of Lancashire to claim 7 victims for 24 runs. Another fine bowling feat was accomplished by Mead, the Veteran Essex trundler, who took 12 wickets for 71 runs on behalf of M. C. C. vs. Hants. More great bowling marked the Yorkshire vs. Derbyshire match, Haigh taking 6 wickets for 26 and 3 for 4, and 4 for 29.

CENTURIES.

To make a century when bowlers are meeting with wonderful success, is a highly creditable performance, so that the performances of Rhodes and Tyldesley early this week are worthy of note. Rhodes just reached his hundred for Yorks against Derbyshire and he may yet attain his ambition of being chosen for his batting alone in a Test match. The return to form of Tyldesley is highly satisfactory and his 106 for Lancashire vs. Northants was made in his best style, his hits including a 6 and ten 4's. Two other Test match batsmen in C. B. Fry and Gunn (G), have also been showing form, the former making 54 and 44 for Hants against Somerset and M. C. C. respectively, and the professional 97 for Notts against Leicestershire. The latter match also enabled Knight to show to advantage, his innings of 113 being a splended effort to save his side, (Leicestershire) from defeat.

MORE GOOD BOWLING.

Killick bowled with great success against Notts, his five wickets for 14 runs being a wonderful performance in an innings of 238. Mention must also be made of the splendid performance of Vidler, who dismissed 7 Kent batsmen for 23 runs, and this trundler looks like proving of great service to Oxford University.

MUNICIPAL PEONS.

Proposed House-Rent Allowance.

THE Municipal Commissioner in the course of a letter to the Standing Committee says :—" I have the honour to state that the peons engaged in the service of the Municipality have represented the hardship under which they labour owing to the increase of rents which has undoubtedly taken place during the last few years. Government in the General Department have by their Resolution No. 3430 of 22nd October, 1910, given an allowance of Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem to all peons in Government Service. A similar allowance has been given by the Trust and the Municipal peons ask the same amount. I enclose a copy of their petition, dated the 22nd November last. In view of the increase in the expense of living I think that some allowance must be granted. The Government peons however draw Rs. 10, 11 and 12 per mensem as pay, and our peons are paid Rs. 11, 12 and 13. I think therefore that an allowance of Re. 1 per mensem would be sufficient, at least in the beginning. I have considered whether the expense caused to the Municipality by the grant of this allowance could be met by any reduction in the number of peons. Some reduction should be possible in view of the introduction of telephones, the substitution of fans for punkhas and the greater frequency of daily postal deliveries. On the other hand, work has increased generally and the Departments as a whole consider themselves unable to spare any of their men. I think, however, that reductions will be made without inconvenience. The reductions amount to Rs. 119 per mensem or Rs. 1,428 per annum. As the increase of one rupee will cost Rs. 3,432 per annum, the net cost to the Corporation will be Rs. 2,004. In view of the delay that has taken place in making the necessary enquiries I would ask that the allowance should be given from 1st June 1911."

NEGRO RUNS AMOK.

Ten Killed and Injured.

John Cain, a middle-aged negro, quarrelled with some whites on the platform of an Elevated train in New York, on Wednesday of mail week, and on leaving the station ran amok, shooting with a revolver and stabbing indiscriminately. He killed two inoffensive married men, and injured eight other people, including children, one of whom has since died.

The disturbance began when Cain was told to stop smoking, and reached its climax when a white man slapped his face. The negro had just been released from goal, where he had served nine years for homicide. He shouted, "No black man in America gets a square deal ! To h——with the whites !"

Then commenced a career of slaughter. First Cain stabbed a man at the station door, then running away. He was pursued by a crowd, and stabbed and shot anyone within reach. Several men closed with the negro, but he eluded them. The race lasted twenty minutes, the crowd growing larger and larger all the time. Some persons drew pistols, but the bullets missed that mark. Most people gave way to the negro, who flicked a path with his right arm and flourished the revolver with his left.

Finally a bicycle policeman came in sight. The officer dismounted and produced his army cavalry revolver. The negro made a task in the opposite direction, whereupon the policeman fired, striking him in the small of the back. The crowd closed in and wanted to lynch the negro, who lay bleeding on the ground. A posse of police arrived, and took him to the police-station in an ambulance.

In the police-station, to-day, the negro though wounded, was in a boastful humour, and evidently enjoyed his notoriety. When he failed to punish the white man who first struck him, because the other people in the train kept him away, he admitted becoming wild with rage. He expressed no regret when told that three of his victims were already dead, and that one would possibly be dead before this evening. "I know," said Cain. "I'll be electrocuted, but I don't care. All I want is the loan of a revolver and I'll kill myself."

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail :—

Imperial Affairs.

UNITED ACTION URGED.

London, May 22.

The Premier of New Zealand (Sir Joseph Ward) stated to an interviewer yesterday :—" The Empire is so big and scattered, and its growth is so rapid, that the necessity for devising a method of united action in great emergencies is of vital interest. It is essential to have in peace time a system always ready for effective operation in war time. I hope the Imperial Conference will be convinced that it is possible to erect machinery for the accomplishment of this purpose within the next quarter of a century the oversea dominions will be more powerful in population, wealth, and production than the motherland is to-day. I am referring not to accumulated wealth, but to the direct productiveness of soil and industries. The voice of the dominions must be heard on matters affecting the Empire as a whole. The brightest and best intellects of the old country and the new dominions ought to combine in producing a system invigorating the body and limbs of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen."

PRESS COMMENTS.

London, May 22.

The "Daily Telegraph," in a leading article retrospect of the personalities of the last and the present Imperial Conference remarks :—"Sir Wilfrid Laurier will renew friendships. He will find Sir Joseph Ward still speaking manfully and sturdily for the smallest but perhaps the most enthusiastic and intensely British of all the dominions, and he will find Mr. Botha representing a united South Africa. Mr. Fisher is a newcomer, and because he is new and is the head of a Labour Party which won such a sweeping victory at the last Commonwealth elections, it will be a great curiosity to see how he ranges himself among his brother Premiers. It is certain, however, that his Imperialism is no less sincere and convinced than that of Mr. Deakin, even if his methods be different.

After mentioning Newfoundland the "Daily Telegraph" declares :—"All the members of the Conference are equally welcome to the people of the motherland. They have come eager to do their best for the young nationalities and the Empire alike, but everything points to the prospect that there will be no great experiments and that the Imperial framework will remain much the same after the Conference as it is now. A full and free discussion of Sir Joseph Ward's and other proposals should, however, be most informative and should enable the public to judge the prospects of an early or ultimate agreement on great problems. It is encouraging to see that the Imperial Government proposes to discuss the question of labour exchanges in relation to the dominions. Its credit is involved in devising an acceptable scheme. Meantime all Imperialists, irrespective of party earnestly hope that the Conference will advance smoothly to a successful and prosperous issue."

The "Daily Chronicle" asserts:—"It must be a source of great satisfaction to the King, who has travelled in every part of the Empire, that the distinguished statesmen of the dominions will participate in the Coronation. Liberty has proved the Empire's antiseptic. No parchment binds the motherland and her daughters. They are united as by hoops of steel in ties of race, language, common ideals, and community of interest."

The "Daily Mail" asks:—"Is it not a good omen that the Coronation and the Imperial Conference happen in the same year ? The previous Conferences were directly or indirectly responsible for the confederations of Australia and South Africa, the creation of colonial armies and navies, the reduction of the tariffs on British goods and penny postage. But even more important than these gains was the effect the conferences had upon opinions, tendencies and policies throughout the Empire."

Australasians and Defence.

London, May 20.

An Australasian banquet, attended by 250 persons was held last night. The Commonwealth High Commissioner (Sir George Reid) presided, but he left early in order to attend the State ball at Buckingham Palace. "Prosperity to Australia and New Zealand" was proposed by Sir John Cockburn.

Mr. E. L. Batchelor (Commonwealth Minister for External Affairs), in responding, said that at no previous period in Australian history had there been such a splendid return from industry and capital. There was in the Commonwealth abundance of land awaiting workers. He advocated a reciprocal commercial agreement between Australia and New Zealand. Australia was having strikes because her prosperity was so great that the readjustment of wages could not keep pace with the increase of industry. Australians had done more as a people to prevent strikes than any other nation had attempted.

Mr. G. F. Pearce (Commonwealth Minister for Defence) said :—"In matters of defence we have come here to learn. We are trying to do what we consider is our duty in that part of the Empire we hold for you and ourselves. Every Australian possesses a vote, and its use might bring the country into a war. Therefore every Australian should be prepared to shoulder a rifle and take the responsibility of his actions. With such a small population it is eminently the duty of every able-bodied man to do something to protect such a valuable country. We recognise we must for many years depend upon Great Britain's grand old navy, but we also recognise that it is not manly to take all the benefits of that navy and to nothing ourselves to assist it."

The Albanian Rising.

London, May 20.

Mr. Martin H. Donohoe, special correspondent at Rome for the "Daily Chronicle," declares that a severe censorship is being exercised over news concerning the movement in Italy to raise a force of 10,000 men to help the Albanians in their fight with the Turks. The Government has, he states, decided to prosecute the leaders of the movement, including Garibaldi.

Mexican Insurrection.

New York, May 20.

The Government troops evacuated Cuautla yesterday after a four days' fight with the rebels. The casualties numbered 100. There is restlessness among the rebels owing to the delay in the peace negotiations.

General Madero, the insurgent leader, left Juarez for Mexico City yesterday, in order to complete the peace arrangements. The armistice may extend over 10 days. There are persistent rumours of the existence of a plot to assassinate Madero on his arrival in the capital.

A Seamen's Strike.

London, May 20.

As a protest against the refusal of the Shipowners' Federation to admit that seamen have any grievances requiring discussion at present, the National Seamen's Union is arranging to hold "holiday" camps, starting from May 29 and lasting for a fortnight. It is expected that 7,000 seamen from various ports will join the camps. The officials of the Union deny that the movement is a strike, although they admit it may develop into one at any moment.

A Brazilian Mutiny.

Rio de Janeiro, May 21.

As a result of a question asked in Parliament yesterday it was ascertained that a mutiny occurred on January 1 on the steamer Satellite, which left here on December 26 with 700 criminals, who had been condemned to deportation. After the outbreak had been quelled 12 of the mutineers were sentenced to be shot, but three of them escaped the sentence by jumping overboard.

American Heat Wave.

Chicago, May 21.

A terrific heat wave is sweeping over the United States, the temperatures registered being the hottest for 40 years. Hundreds of deaths have been recorded in consequence of the heat. In Chicago alone 53 babies succumbed during the week.

Materialism in Australia.

London, May 22.

Mr. McGowen, Premier of New South Wales, addressing a meeting at the Browning Settlement, Wat alworth, yesterday, denied a newspaper statement that Socialism would expel the Bible from an area of 2,000,000 square miles in Australia. An individual could not build a fine character unless he looked to something higher and better than materialism. The materialists had not made themselves felt in Australia. The State had told the clergy that the schools were open to them to impart religious instruction. Reformers promoting legislation for the improvement of industrial conditions had received some assistance of a perfunctory kind from the Churches and other parties.

The Cable Problem.

London, May 22.

The Ottawa correspondent of the "Times" states:—"The Canadians believe that the Imperial Conference will settle the question of establishing a State-owned cable between Canada and the motherland. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with the co-operation of Australia and new Zealand, who are interested equally with Canada, is expected to bring the matter to a successful conclusion. The fact that the ownership of all the leading cables is passing under foreign control will make a strong additional reason for the adoption of that course. It is believed here that the control of the British Post Office over these foreign-owned cables cannot be more than nominal.

Royalty at a Theatre.

London, May 21.

Their Majesties the King and Queen attended the first-night performance of the musical comedy "Count Luxembourg" at Daly's Theatre last night. A queue of persons anxious to gain admission to the theatre waited outside the building since dawn. The theatre was packed in every quarter soon after the doors were thrown open, and 1,500 persons had to be turned away.

French Wine Districts.

Paris, May 21.

M. Charles Blanc, in a report to the Council of State, recommends that the towns of Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-sur-Seine be reincluded in the Champagne area, so as to enable them to designate their wines champagne. On the other hand, with a view of satisfying the Champagne region as recently delimited, he recommends that the principal Marne vintages be described as the products of Grand Champagne, and that the wines from the whole of the enlarged area be used without restriction for the purposes of admixture.

Navies of the World.

London, May 22.

The naval examining official of the "Times," in a return showing the comparative strength of the navies of the world, states:—

"Our pre-Dreadnought vessels are becoming obsolete in greater numbers than are those of foreign Powers, and the balance is not being redressed by new construction. Thus last year we were building nine battleships against 12 representing Germany and the United States, and the figures for the present year are 10 to 15. When, however, armoured cruisers are added to battleships, our figures make a better showing. Nevertheless we have relatively two ships fewer than we had a year ago, and we should be four ships fewer if the colonial armoured cruisers were excluded. Hence it is somewhat optimistic for Mr. Lloyd-George to assume that the climax of naval expenditure has been reached."

Cotton Crisis Threatened.

London, May 22.

A crisis is threatened in the Lancashire cotton trade owing to the unionist weavers objecting to work with non-unionists. The Northern Weavers' Amalgamation, at a meeting yesterday, representing 300,000 operatives, resolved to support any local union striking against non-unionists, if 95 per cent. of the employees were unionists.

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

The Design and its Execution.

SIR THOMAS BROCK, R. A., has communicated to the "Times" the following account of the genesis of his idea for the Queen Victoria Memorial and its development :—

I believe that a meeting of the Executive Committee, after the preliminaries had been arranged, decided unanimously to ask me to undertake the work. I was sent for by Lord Esher and informed of their decision. They thought that they might thus get a work which would have more harmony and rhythm than they could expect if a number of sculptors were engaged upon it. I felt great diffidence in undertaking the commission, fearing that I might not be able to do justice to so great a theme; but I thought that at least I could try, and so I began my preliminary sketch model. It was intimated to me that the Committee would like me to travel for a year and examine the great examples of the monumental sculpture of Europe. I felt, however, that if I were to do so before having determined on a general scheme, I should be somewhat bewildered on my return, and that the result would not embody the expression of my own personal feelings. This being so I decided to proceed with my model which was done to a very small scale, but was sufficient to convey a fair idea of my proposals.

I felt first that I must begin by giving what I thought was the true foundation upon which the Throne must rest, and so it occurred to me that there should be a large raised platform surrounded by walls containing fountains and great basins into which the fountains discharged. This would suggest the maritime greatness of the Empire. This idea was further developed by the retaining walls being decorated by mermaids and tritons. It also appeared to me that this base should likewise be emblematic of the courage and wisdom of the people, which are suggested by the reclining allegorical figures over the fountains, on the one side representing the Navy and Army, typifying courage, and on the other side Science and Art, symbolizing intelligence.

To carry this idea further out I placed on the pedestals flanking the steps at the front and back of the monument groups of colossal figures supported by lions—in the front, on the right a figure of Peace, and on the left a figure of Progress and a the back, facing the Palace, figures of Labour Agriculture, and Manufacture. These I felt would represent all the qualities of the nation upon which Monarchy must depend for its security.

The central feature, which rises to a height of 82ft. above this foundation, I devoted entirely to those qualities which made our Queen so great and so much beloved. The statue of the Queen, I placed in front, seated enthroned with Orb and Sceptre and looking towards the heart of the great city whose people she knew and loved so well. On the right of the great pedestal I placed a group of Justice, and on the left a group of Truth. I felt that she was just and that she sought the truth always and in all circumstances. At the back I placed a group of Motherhood, symbolizing her great love for her people.

Above, ornamenting the main corners front and back, I placed eagles, emblematic of Dominion, and on the superbase figures of Courage and Constancy; and rising from above on an orb a figure of Victory with outspread wings, with the right arm uplifted and holding in her left hand a palm branch.

The small sketch model of this Memorial was completed a few months after Queen Victoria's death in 1901. The fact that it had so far reached maturity became known almost accidentally to King Edward, who paid me the honour of a visit to my studio to inspect it. His Majesty was favourably impressed by the conception and made certain critical suggestions, to which I deferred and which are embodied in the Memorial as it exists to-day.

I then proceeded with a more elaborate model to a scale one-tenth the full size. This was completed and approved by King Edward in the summer of 1902. It was then that his Majesty realized the magnitude of the work, asking me how long it would take to complete. When I mentioned ten years he replied, 'Why, we shall all be in our graves by that time." I did not see my way, however, to name any earlier date, and as a matter of fact it is not more than nine years since the work was actually begun. I must now leave the Memorial to the judgment of my own and future generations, but I feel it incumbent upon me to say that whatever that judgment may be entire responsibility for the work rests with myself; for no artist could have been accorded greater freedom or treated with more complete confidence than I have enjoyed at the hands of the Memorial Committee.

The cost of the London tramways up-to-date is £12,000,000. It is reported that the tramways lose £70,000 a year through running all-night cars and granting concession fares to workmen.

REPAIRING THE TURKISH BLOC.

The Dissentients' Victory.

"THE end of the Young Turk!" exclaims the Austrian "Vaterland," on the announcement that the Young Turk Parliamentary Bloc has ended in a victory for the "dissents," and in the resignation of their most formidable antagonist, Djavid, Minister of Finance, leader of the "Radical Left." The same opinion has been expressed, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette" by many of the Austria n journal's Continental and English contemporaries. On a superficial view, it might well seem the end. And the "Vaterland's judgment may have been influenced by the flat refusal of the Catholic Albanian clergy to restrain their people from fraternising with the rebel bands in the mountains, and by their defiant taunt that the Young Turk is no better than Abdul Hamid ! And, yet, it is not "the end of the Young Turk." It means that the Young Turk has come to his senses, that practical statesmanship has triumphed over a revolution directed by doctrinaires, that the logic of things has vanquished the logic of words, that the Young Turk has had a golden opportunity forced upon him. Nothing more fortunate has happened to the Young Turk, to Albania, to Europe, since Abdul Hamid's deposition.

TERMINOLOGY OF OTTOMAN POLITICS.

Let us clear up certain ambiguities in the terminology of Turkish politics. The defeated group in the Union and Progress Parliamentary party is called "Liberal." The victorious dissentients are called "Conservatives." And so it happens that European publicists have jumped to the conclusion that the "Conservative" victory means reaction. They are vastly mistaken. The name "Liberal" is misleading. So is the name "Left," which in Western Europe is associated with anti-militarism, anti-Imperialism, whereas the "Left" of the Turkish Parliament is Imperialist, Militarist Chauvinist, to its finger-tips. The "Conservatives" are the real Liberals. They are "Conservative" simply in their resolution to preserve as much of the old regime—as much of the custom, tradition, privilege, social and religious, of the various races within the Empire—as is compatible with an Imperial supremacy, as will make it possible to regenerate Turkey peacefully and harmoniously. The so-called "Liberals" are uniformitarian revolutionists of the French Jacobin type. In their hands the revolution has been an attempt to crush, with the undiscriminating force of a steam-roller, all those diverse races into a homogeneous, Turkified pattern. And in this process the crushed elements have emitted sparks—in Albania, streams of incendiary sparks. The "Conservatives" and "Liberals" would be more accurately, though not more euphoniously, described as Ottomanizers and Turkicizers—the latter, bent upon the creation of an exclusively Osmanli Empire, with an educational and administrative monopoly; the former, upon the creation of an inclusively Ottoman Empire, with Osmanli direction in all affairs affecting the general welfare, and the most liberal measure possible of autonomy, as also of employment in all the public services, to the various nationalities of the Empire. The "Conservatives" have been making for union, the "Liberals" for disruption through insurrection. The "Liberals" are also named the "Freemasonic" party. Another ambiguous term. For the "Lodges" against which the Conservatives have been fighting are in the main but secret political societies.

OTTOMANIZERS AND TURKICIZERS.

The distinction between Ottomanizers and Turkicizers goes to the root of the strife, the first symptoms of which were visible within five months after the July revolution. It goes to the root of the Albanian question—the most perilous question in the Turkish Empire. This it is which at this moment lends its great interest and importance to the split in the Young Turk Bloc and its provisional repair. For the attack upon the Turkicizing party has been led by Albanians, with Sadik Bey—uncle of Niazi Bey, the hero of the revolution, at their head—Sadik Bey, the friend of the observant soldier behind the scenes, Mahmoud Shefket Pasha. The Albanian have overthrown the Finance Minister, who had done nothing for the Skipetar land, and the Minister of Education, who would have forced the Turkish language upon the Skipetar race. And so the "Conservative" victory may be described as an Albanian victory. It seems to be the first break in the Albanian cloud. Let the reconstituted Ministry concede the very reasonable Albanian claims, and the Albanian insurrection will melt away in a day, loyal Albania will once more become a bulwark of the Empire, and the young Turks will be free to prosecute their tremendous task of political consolidation.

THE SPLIT INEVITABLE.

The split in the Young Turk Bloc was as certain as next day's sunrise. The all-round embracings that accompanied the deliverance from a common oppression were destined to be followed by an all-round strife as soon as Abdul Hamid's victims regained consciousness of their immemorial differences. The lines of cleavage, at first very fain, grew broader and deeper as the Moderate ("Conservetive") minority developed into a compact party of the Centre, and the 'Liberal" majority, growing more exclusively Turkish and Chauvinist, developed into an Extreme Left led by Djavid Bey. "Our Osmanli race made the Empire," said the Chauvinists, "and the conquered races must submit." "A European intervention, at first in Albania," replied the "Conservative" minority, "will be the inevitable consequence of any attempt by our seven million Osmanli Turks to crush the remaining eighteen million inhabitants of the Empire." After two years' struggle the "Conservative" minority has become the majority, and its victory has been signalised in the new programmme of the Young Turks. In that programme the ostensible reasons and the essential reasons of the insurrection within the Bloc and the U. and P. Committee are clearly indicated. Chief among the ostensible reasons are the place-hunting, concession-hunting, and pluralism of Ministerial favourites, and the tyranny of the Turkicizing secret societies. The Turkish "Liberal" group has produced a brood of egoist intriguers as unscrupulous as their forerunners in Abdul's reign. They are, as certain French critics have characterised them, "the continuators of Abdul Hamil. . . ." The more fundamental reasons are revealed in the passages declaring that, while the methods and ideas of Western civilisation may be encouraged, due respect must be shown for the religious and the customary usages, the "moral," the susceptibilities of all races of the Sultan's subjects; that Imperial consolidation must be achieved through industrial, commercial, educational expansion in accordance with social condition; that the "sacred rights of the Caliphate" must be defined in order to secure Parliamentary and constitutional stability. This last proviso is clearly meant to soothe the religious class and the Old Turks, who have been alarmed at what they regard as the revolutionary violation of Koranic law. To this programme every member of the Union and Progress Committee party has appended his signature. There are no longer any dissentients. The Young Turk Bloc is once more solid. How will it fare in this new stage of its career ? It is possible that the Padishah's journey to the historic field of Kossovo on the Albanian border, in this month, may supply the answer.

PLAYER KNOCKED OUT AT FOOTBALL.

A remarkable incident at a football match is reported from Melbourne :—

Early in the last quarter of the football match between Carlton and University on May 21, an incident occurred which caused a howl of indignation all round the ground. In a crush in which Wells and Gotz, of Carlton, and Trood, of University, were striving, Trood had just kicked the ball when Gotz closed in on him from one side and Wells from the other. An arm shot up to his jaw with a deliberate uppercut, and Trood fell as if he were dead, and was carried off the ground. So severe was the blow that after the finish of the match he was still dazed. It was one of the worst things ever seen on the football field. At the conclusion of the game a demonstration was made against the alleged offender. The University Club has informed the Carlton Club that unless certain players are excluded from its team it will not play Carlton again.

The University Club intends to prove the matter to the bottom, and it is probable that legal proceedings for assault will be initiated. The remarkable thing is that among some hundreds of spectators who saw the incident there were few who could say and declare absolutely who was the offender. Some declare that both men struck Trood.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

How it Strikes the House of Commons.

FROM the comments that have appeared, it might be supposed that there was a large section of the House of Commons vehemently opposed to the payment of members. As a matter of fact, writes a Parliamentary correspondent, the announcement has been welcomed by the great majority of members, and even those who are in theory opposed to the payment of members are quite prepared to accept this solatium. Four hundred is four hundred a year even to a rich man, and there are many rich men in the House of Commons. To the poorer member who is dependent on party funds or on a small professional income the salary will be the greatest boon. There are many such men in all the parties, and to these the salary means relief from anxiety and a new kind of freedom for the public work.

WHAT DOES IT COST ?

What does it cost to be a member of Parliament ? The answer depends on the member and the constituency. There are county constituencies which cost a member two to three thousand a year to run, and there are other constituencies, represented by the Labour Party, for instance, which cost comparatively little, but absorb far more in proportion of the income of their members. A rich man can spend almost anything he likes, and a poor man finds that he is expected to spend his last penny. A Labour leader estimates the average income of members of his party at something under £400. This means that the average Labour member has resources in addition to the salary of £200 a year which he still receives from his party, but which is endangered by the Osborne judgment. The Labour member is generally an official of his trade union, or he makes money by writing and speaking. Even with the fixed salary from his trade union he finds it no easy task to make ends meet. He must be constant in his attendance, which means that he must take most of his meals at the House—a serious consideration on a small income for he could, of course, obtain these meals at home at far less cost, in spite of the cheapness of the dinner at the House. He very often has a home in the provinces, but must bring his family to town for the Session or take expensive journeys at week-ends to see them, and live in cheap lodgings himself.

LIVING NEAR THE HOUSE.

Now, there are very few cheap lodgings near the House, and the M. P. with a small income must go far afield into the suburbs to find a home. This means constant railway journeys and fares. And it must no be supposed that, because he is a Labour member, he does not get many demands for subscriptions, some of which he cannot refuse. Further, there is always money to be spent in keeping in touch with his constituency, perhaps a dozen letters to be written and stamped every day. He has also to make a number of journeys into the country to speak here and there and perhaps has to assist in the support of a committee-room and agent in his constituency. The shifts to which a poor man is put in the House of Commons are often a serious strain on his energy and health, for when he has spare time he must make money. The Labour member will not find his difficulties disappear on £400 a year, but he will be better off and more independent. But in many instances he may be called on to resign those emoluments which he now gets from his official connexion with his trade union.

MINIMUM ESSENTIAL INCOME.

To the ordinary member who is dependent on party funds for his election expenses, and must work every spare moment to add to a small income, the £400 a year will be a great relief. No one can really enjoy life in the House on £400 a year but the member who has means of adding to this will at least have a nucleus to support himself and family. To be in a position of real independence and to have sufficient to run your election expenses and to support local charities, a member should have at least £2,000 a year and even then he will find it a tight fit. There are probably a good many members with about this income, perhaps professional men, who might make more if they were free to devote their whole time to their own concerns, to whom the additional £400 a year will make all the difference. It will just enable them to make ends meet with some comfort. As for the advent of the political adventurer, let anyone try, as a Labour member said to me, to live on £400 a year in the House. It cannot be done without the most arduous scraping, and the adventurer does not want to "scrape." The emolument is not enough to attract him or a man with small means. There is considerable disappointment that election expenses are not included in the salary, for if Labour members and others have now to pay their election expenses they will find themselves rather worse off than before. But the non-payment of the expenses will be a fatal barrier to the ambitions of the street-corner politician whom Sir F. Banbury and other old-fashined Tories see flocking into the House for the sake of £400 a year.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

English Dwellings Best in Europe.

Interesting views on the relative qualities of Continental and English housing have been lately expressed by a number of Germans of authority, who agree that while Continental town-planning is superior, the English housing system is better for both health and pocket.

In a lecture at the Prussian Parliament building, Professor Eberstadt declared that Germany is the country of the highest prices for building land, and remarked upon the fact that in England building land is cheaper. It is this which has made possible the healthy English small-house type, whereas in Germany land prices in towns are so high that any thing less than a five-story house is unprofitable to the builder. Hence the predominance of the flat-barracks system. Professor Eberstadt condemns strongly the German system. He says that Germany has only a street-planning policy, but no dwelling-planning policy; and that the interference of the famous German building policy has only led to the general increase of rents.

BUILDING-LEASE SYSTEM.

Professor Eberstadt implies that the English building-lease system would improve German housing. In this he agrees with the late Minister of the Interior, Count Posadowsky.

Herr Folsen, who publishes a pamphlet on "English and German Housing in Relation to Land Values," says the same thing. He declares that the English lease system leads to serious abuses only in very crowded business centres, where landlords have a monopoly and can dictate their own terms; but that where the landowners have no monopoly the lease system has developed "the best housing system in the world." This is how he describes the middle and better working-class housing of London and of the great provincial cities. Herr Folsen says that he personally made a comparison between London and Berlin middle-class dwellings, taking into account number and size of rooms, conveniences, natural lighting, and cost of communications with the business centres, and come to the following conclusions :

"That Berlin housing is from 30 to 50 per cent. dearer. The Berliner being on an average not so rich as the Londoner of the same class, meets this heavy burden by occuping a dwelling with fewer rooms. The foreigner is surprised to see how English childless couples of moderate means occupy whole villas. In Berlin they would be content with three-roomed or four-roomed apartments. Only those who persist in living in the centre or West End of London pay much more heavily than those living in corresponding parts of Berlin; but those who cannot afford this can live cheaply a little out, whereas nowhere can the Berliner get cheap flat accommodation.

"At Bournemouth, Southsea, and other South of England towns," continues Herr Folsen, "I inspected newly-built workmen's single-house dwellings occupied by artisans earning probably 2,500 marks (£125) a year. These houses, despite their small rooms, would be considered attractive by middle-class Berliners with incomes of 10,000 or 12,000 marks. That also applies, though to a less extent, to newly built workmen's houses on the outskirts of London. Except for the very wealthy classes, who pay more than on the Continent, English housing is far cheaper than German or French, and incomparably cheaper than housing in Vienna."

GERMAN LABOUR LAWS.

A Scheme to Settle Disputes.

A RESOLUTION is to be introduced into the Reichstag, proposing the submission of a project for an Imperial Labour Arbitration Law, providing for the whole Empire a homogenous machinery for the settlement of disputes between capital and labour and the prevention of strikes and lock-outs. At present Germany is backward in this matter. Apart from special arrangements between employers and employed in individual branches, she has only the Industrial Courts, founded by the local governing authorities on the basis of a law of 1890, which was amended in 1900. The Industrial Courts exist primarily to settle relatively unimportant disputes on a basis of law, but may act also as a Conciliation Board in cases of labour disputes and impending cessation of work. The Industrial Court, when acting in this capacity, is composed of a President, with representatives of employers and employed in equal numbers; and in case of dispute as to the number, then with not less than two representatives of each side.

FRACTION OF DISPUTES SETTLED ONLY.

Experience shows that the Courts work fairly well whenever labour disputes go before them; but that for various reasons they touch only a fraction of the disputes. Thus for the last year for which there are statistics they handled only 264 disputes. In 1909, there were in Germany 1,537 strikes or lock-outs, involving the stoppage of over 2,000 works employing 361,000 persons. The Industrial Court failed to stop this large mass of disputes, mainly because they have not compulsory powers. The President of the Court can summom the parties to appear, and fine them in default up to 100 marks, but he cannot fine them for refusing to negotiate. Another cause of the ineffectiveness of the Courts is that their functions are localised and that even such compulsory powers as they have cannot be put in force to compel the appearance of employers and employees in great industries covering large districts or the whole Empire. The Presidents of the Courts, moreover, have not the authority or special knowledge fitting them to arbitrate on great questions of principle involving whole industries.

It is generally admitted that the present law would work better if there were compulsion upon the parties to negotiate before the Court and not merely as at present to appear before it. The acceptance of the verdict would then in most cases be enforced by public opinion. It is felt, however that to handle disputes embracing large areas an Imperial Conciliation Court is needed and an agitation in this respect was begun some time ago by the ex-Minister of Commerce, Baron Berlepsch, and by the Society for social Reform. Baron von Berlepsch's scheme is that the Imperial Chancellor shall nominate the three members of a new Imperial Conciliation Office which should be connected with the Labour Section of the Imperial Statistical Office as the department in possession of the necessary data. The Court would deliver its own decision in cases in which its attempt at conciliation and voluntary agreement failed; and would publish its verdict with the grounds thereof in case the parties refused to accept it within a fixed term.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHIONS FROM PARIS.

The lovely summer weather, writes a Paris correspondent, has brought out many fashions which would otherwise have remained hidden until June. We have seen a good many white embroidered lawn dresses at the races and at tea in the Bois de Boulogne; we have seen a great number of tussore tailor-mades, and sunshades enliven the avenues with regularity. There is still the same complaint that dresses are too tight, but they are surely, if, slowly, growing wider. Several of the leading women in Parisian society have ordered dresses in the wider, style, which will cause every one to follow in their footsteps.

A FEW TAFFETAS DRESSES.

The rage for taffetas is quite extraordinary, and the other day I heard a vendeuse say that there was not another piece of taffetas in any shade in their store-rooms, and that the dress in question would take fifteen days to make instead of ten as the material would have to be ordered from the manufacturer. Shot taffetas is most in favour unless one counts black, but the latest models show a melange of two colours, and the effect is charming. One model was in two shades of brown, the underdress being of a shade almost golden, and the upper one a dark shade almost black. It was trimmed with brown fringe and tortoiseshell buttons, a most lovely combination for a woman with copper-coloured hair. The under-dress was short, but full enough to fall in folds; the over-dress was tight-fitting round the hips, but flowed with the lines of the under-skirt below the knees. It was so cut as to fall longer at the sides than in front, and behind it scarcely showed the under-skirt at all. The waist belt was placed rather low down, and a charming little taffetas fichu, edged with fringe and fastened at the waist back and front with tortoise-shall buttons, draped the shoulders, leaving a guimpe of fine cream net to cover the neck and throat. Another taffetas model was in two shades of green. In this case the under-dress was in the darker shade, an almost bronze tone, and the upper-dress was in pale willow green, almost grey, but in cut it was quite different from the other, as the upper-dress was more like a Directoire coat than a tunic, and the revers fell softly over a deep belt of gold and silver lace, a touch of which was also noticeable on the sleeves. A high neck-band of cream chiffon was folded closely round the throat, and a tiny band of bronze taffetas marked the base finishing in a little bow under the chin.

A NEW SUNSHADE.

The new shape in sunshades is the "dome." It is shaped just like the dome of a tower, and is very important looking. In fact, it is just the opposite to the flat Japanese shade which for a time had such success. The handle is very long, and one that I saw was made in ivory, with the sunshade itself in pompadour silk edged with silk fringe about an inch and a half deep. I saw a girl the other day wearing quite a simple, but very well cut, navy blue coat and skirt, with which she had a blue hat trimmed with white ears of corn, and in her hand she carried a cream silk sunshade covered with good, heavy cream embroidery. The whole effect was excellent—very simple, and quite smart.

BLOUSES.

I have also seen some pretty blouses; not those one finds in the "magasins de nouveautes," but those one looks at with longing in the salons of the Rue de la Paix dressmakers. One was in beige mousseline de soie with a creamy chiffon guimpe and trimmings of coral beads. The beads formed a charming embroidery, and from the elbow of each short sleeve fell a coral bead tassel. A cravat of coral beads also ended in two tassels, which fell unevenly down the front of the blouse, and there was a waistbelt of coral embroidered chiffon which could be used or not, according to the kind of skirt with which the blouse was worn. Another charming thing was in blue chiffon over green embroidered in pale mauve and green beads, and a third was in two shades of blue, embroidered in beads of several shades of the same colour. These blouses make a change with the simple lingerie blouse or the elaborate lace one, for there are always days, even in summer, when one does not feel like a white blouse.

HEAD ONE MASS OF RUNNING ECZEMA

Took Every Hair Off. A Pitiful Sight. Kept Someone Night and Day to Prevent His Scratching. After Second Application of Cuticura Ointment, Itching Stopped.

THE WAY.

KOO AND GOLFER.

nt of the "Glasgow Herald" witness- egards as a noteworthy incident on golf course. "A lady and gentleman p to the sixteenth hole, were surprised to koo perched on the flag-stick. After the d played, her partner played no fewer than balls before the cuckoo took his departure." is not so very extraordinary, for there are lots golfers who might play a whole box of balls towards a hole from quite a short distance without disturbing either a cuckoo on the flag-stick or even a flock of sheep on the green. But as "the gentleman's record is well under 80 one must conclude that the cuckoo was asleep after its long journey. This story might be improved by the addendum that the cuckoo, having selected the best ball of the four played, flew off, and was seen to deposit it in a hedgesparrow's nest.

THE MARCH OF CIVILISATION.

This expression, so common among the orators in Hyde Park, and which, one believes, is used by Mr. Buckle, finds exemplification in a dispatch published by a Paris contemporary to the effect that Constantinople is to have the telephone. Under the reign of Abdul Hamid, some Eastern merchants tried time after time to introduce the instrument. The Sultan always met them with a direct refusal, and this notwithstanding the strong representations that were made to His Majesty by the Ambassadors, who, during the summer months, reside at Therapia, about a dozen miles from their Embassies. Following upon the disappearance of Abdul Hamid is the advent of the telephone. A Paris contemporary expresses the hope that the young ladies of the telephone at Stamboul and at Pera will not be so slow as their sisters in Paris in answering calls.

"MONEY."

Lord Lytton's play, "Money," which the German Emperor and Empress and the King and Queen witnessed at Drury Lane in mail week, was first performed at the Haymarket, under Macready's management, on Tuesday, December 8, 1840. Needless to say, it is not copyright now. Property in a play, of course, lasts forty-two years, but a subtlety in the case of "Money" arose from the fact that after production it underwent at the hands of its author a thorough revision and polishing. The opening dialogue between Sir John Vesey and Georgina originally began thus: Sir John: The dear deceased, Alas, he was, indeed—like a kangaroo with the jaundice. And if, after all these marks of attachment you are not his heiress, why then the finest feelings of our nature—the ties of blood, the principles of justice—are implanted in us in vain. Georgina: Beautiful sir! Was not that in your last speech at the Freemason's Tavern on the great chimneys-sweep question. Sir John: Clever girl! What a memory she has! Once noticed in the criticism some amusing differences of opinion as to the merits of the play, but, acted as it was its glories hardly seem likely to undergo a total eclipse just yet.

THE KAISER'S FIRST WEDDING.

The first ceremonial function which the German Emperor attended was the wedding of King Edward and Queen Alexandra; and the late Bishop Wilberforce liked to tell a story of his behaviour on that occasion. The Kaiser was then a child of five, and was known to be of a fidgety disposition. Consequently his uncles, the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught were told off to sit next to him and keep him in strict order. The service seemed to him too long, and he presently began to shuffle his feet impatiently. A warning nudge admonished him; but the results were not such as had been anticipated. The infant prince knelt down, and bit his two uncles in the calves of their legs, not playfully, but in such deadly earnest that they had much ado not to cry aloud with the pain.

FIRST TEA-PARTY IN ENGLAND.

The Royal Family at Buckingham Palace the other night, recalls to a contemporary another party given in that locality. Early in the reign of Charles II. Henry Bennet, Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale, a member of the Merrie Monarch's notorious Cabal Ministry, and James Butler, the fifth Earl of Ossory, brought from Amsterdam a parcel of tea, which Celestial leaf had just been brought to Europe by a ship of the Dutch East India Company. In his town mansion, Arlington House, which stood in Buckingham Palace grounds, Lord Arlington gave the first tea-party in England. It was reported that the invited guests, great lords and ladies of the Court, made one and all wry faces when they sipped the novel beverage.

SCENES ON THE ENBANKMENT.

At the festival of the Claremont Central Mission the other day, Mr. Parsons, a working-man, described some sad scenes witnessed by the Claremont "Crusaders" during their midnight work among the Embankment outcasts during the last five years. As many as 1,720 homeless men and women were counted on one Saturday night. "We see men walking along asleep," said Mr. Parsons, "I have seen them run into the trees. We have seen them asleep on the seats, covered with snow. One man we found asleep on the wrong side of the parapet on a narrow ledge, and he said he slept there occasionally to get out of the wind."

BUILT BY A POET.

Lincoln's Inn, which was in some danger from an underground fire, in mail week, bears the name of the last of the De Lacies, Earls of Lincoln, from whom is passed—nobody knows how—into the possession of the "Professors of the Law." It was partly built by Ben Jonson, according to Old Fuller, who says that the poet "helped in the building of the new structure at Lincoln's Inn, when, having a trowel in one hand, he had a book in his pocket." The Latin inscription on the foundation-stone of the hall was humorously Englished by another poet, Sir George Rose:

The trees of yore are seen no more;
Unshaded now the garden lies.
May the red bricks which here we fix
Be lasting as our equities.
The olden dome with musty tome
Of law and litigation suits;
In this we look for a better "cook"
Than he who wrote the "Institutes."

The allusion in "Cook" is, of course, to Coke.

TRADE IN SIBERIA.

A German paper publishes an interesting account of improved trade resulting from the appointment of Consulates in Siberia. Until the Japanese war Russia set herself resolutely against the appointment of foreign Consuls in Siberia. Since then Consuls of various nations have been allowed, and both Germany and ourselves made use of this permission to send our Consuls to Vladivostok and Ormsk. The establishment of the German Consuls was followed by a revival of German trade in Siberia. Ormsk, it seems, has become an important trade centre, and Germany has her eye on Tomsk and Irkutsk, where there is also a growing trade. She wants to establish Consuls there also. In fact, she is pushing her trade vigorously in these parts, and we hope that the Board of Trade is doing its part in keeping our own merchants informed of these good prospects in Siberia.

CHERRY BLOSSOM.

It has been a wonderful year for cherry blossom, both in this country and in certain parts of France, where old customs connected with the cherry-tree still survive, and whence ripe cherries are now beginning to arrive. St. George is their patron, and at Rennes the peasants are very much surprised if it rains on his feast day for he is supposed to keep the rain from the cherry-trees. In Limousin St. Estropi guards the cherries and on April 30, they make a pun on his name when they say that on that day he will not allow the cherries to be "estropier," that is to say destroyed. At Ploermel, on the eve of the Ascension, the curate chants an old refrain; "St. Guenole, save our cherries, our good white heart cherries." The peasants reply in chorus. "And our big white heart cherries; make them better for us in return for this little song." In the Vosges you must not make a present of a branch of cherry blossom without great discretion, for it means a great deal. In the Vendee the cherries are an omen of marriage. Two girls tie the stalks of the two cherries together and then engage in a tug of war. The one whose cherry comes of the stalk will marry in the year. As for cherries in Brittany it is sufficient for anyone to see them to eat them. But when they are stolen they have been known to neigh like a horse. It would be interesting to know whether any superititions bout cherries have survived in this country.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

WEATHERCOCKS.

Perhaps some day a writer who has the gift of talking on trivial subjects in an interesting way will try his hand on a sparkling essay on weathercocks. He will find the theme as well worth his pains as Leigh Hunt found "Sticks" or "Hats," for not only has the weathercock many associations in literature but as an object in the landscape it makes a curious appeal to the fancy, wether on the top off some steeple, it commerces with the sky-winds and the nether rack, or perched upon a flagstaff, overtops the red-brick wall of some secret garden "full," like that of Emelye, "of braunches grene." The charm of it, indeed, is apt to be thrown away upon those who do not cultivate the habit of picking up little bits of beauty; wherever they can find them, but there are few who, rumaging in their memories, will fail to come at last upon the mental picture of some instance that has survived into their later life from the early days when the world was a birthday box of miscellaneous wonders. Pater had such a memory. He tells us how one of the childish recollections that went with him was watching the "beds of rolling clouds and smoke" sent up by the great city, rising until they submerged the "twisting weather-vanes." They are more than bits of beauty, however. They are objects of anxious contemplation at shooting-boxes or at the doors of angling hotels in the Highlands, and largely determine the plans of the day. In villadom the seafaring man is proverbial for rigging up in his garden some sort of weathercock. He may have retired from his vocation years before, but he never gets over an interest in the caprices of his erewhile enemy and ally, the wind. Hardy in his novel illustrates this in the case of Captain Vye. That "decayed officer" selected the site for his house which commanded the prospect of a particular bit of blue sky which might not be the seaglow of the Channel, and there erected flagstaff and vane. It was the white pole which, set opposite the lit window of the room, where Eustacia was preparing for flight, shone on a memorable night, "like a streak of phosphorus drawn downwards across the shade of night without."

FIRST WEATHERCOCK A KING FISHER.

The characteristic picture which the word weathercock calls up is that of a golden bird with a glorious spread of tail perched high upon the point where the six lichen-grey and weather-beaten sides of the spire converge. It must have been just that tail that led to the bird that is "the orloge of thorpes lyte," superseding the original kingfisher with its more appropriate classical associations. That, at any rate, the first weathercock was a kingfisher we are reminded by the exclamation of Shylock's prototype Barabas, in Marlowe's "Jew of Malta":—

Into what corner peers my halcyon's bill?
Ha! to the east? Yes; see how stand the vanes

Other emblems, however, may be used to play the wind-scout. A fish may serve, from the habit fish have of "staying their wavy bodies 'gainst the stream." Sometimes it is an arrow, not indeed the clothyard shaft of Locksley's foresters, but rather some modification of such a quarrel as Denys of Burgundy sped from his crossbow to fix to the doorpost the robber's hand in the treacherous inn. For a lord of acres like Sir Aylmer Aylmer, however such emblems would be too homely. In his case it was his "blazing wyvern" that "weathercocked the spire," and a picturesque and aristocratic vane it would make. Longfellow noted a pretty effect of light upon the vanes:—

Sunset

Lighted the village streets and gilded the vanes on the chimneys.

Moreover, although in romantic fiction it is generally the signboard that creaks, yet the jarring of the vanes on their hinges enter into literature also. Jean Christophe noted the sound in the dead waste and middle of a night of high mental strain. So also did Longfellow when he wrote—

Numbed as noisy weathercocks, rattled and sang of mutation.

One allusion more, this time from William Morris, and readers of the "Life and Death of Jason" will remember how the reference to the weathercocks in this fine passage suddenly changed a Greek city into a mediæval town—

For soon
The woods grew dark, as though they knew no noon;
The thunder growled about the high brown hills,
And the thin, wasted, shining summer rills
Grew joyful with the coming of the rain,
And doubtfully was shifting every vane
On the town spires, with changing gusts of wind,
Till came the storm blast, sudden, cold, and blind.

SECOND-HAND BOOK BUYING.

A correspondent sends a note with so much of the gusto of the book-hunter in it that only exigencies of space prevent one from printing it in full. He deals with second-hand book buying in small country towns, and points out that, whereas in great centres the book-sellers know values so well that they do not sell books at less than the maximum price, in the country, on the other hand, auctioneers who price an ox at a glance assess all books on the scale of waste paper. 'The furniture sales at term time," he says, "are the book hunter's great opportunity. In one corner he finds, perhaps, 100 volumes (once it was a heap weighing half a ton"; he selects a bundle—if they are not already tied up into curiously indiscriminate "lots,"—and when the household goods are all cleared off and the attendance decimated he makes his modest bids against a pawnbroker or a marine store dealer. He has no competition from the second-hand booksellers of big town 30 to 100 miles distant, and as long as he keeps clear of modern fiction, which sells at an astonishingly high rate on such occasions, he is assured of bargains." Here is one of our corrospondent's "lots." It included Hayley's "Life and Letters" of Cowper and the Poems; seven vols. 1812; "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk," four vols. 1819; James Hogg's "Queen Hinde," "Life and Letters of Lady Russell," 1819; Knickerbocker's "History of New York," Hammond's Controversial Tracts, 1644; and Laurence Echard's "History of England" (folio). This "lot" went for four shillings. "But," says our correspondent, "the biggest bargain of all was Swift's Works edited by Scott, 1824, 19 volumes, in capital condition, for 2s. 6d. the lot; Why, it is worth the money alone to discover Swift's theory of how the Irish Protestant bishops were appointed," There is nothing in those purchases which perhaps, would give Mr. Quaritch a sense of lost opportunity, but they are astonishing results, and show that a resident in the country has no reason to envy those who can raid the London bookstalls at will.

OTTERBURNE.

The fixing of a memorial tablet upon the ruins of the Border church at which Douglas and the Scottish leaders met on the eve of their raid into Northumberland will have sent many readers to the chivalrous pages of Froissart and to the old ballad of Otterburne, which tells the story of the battle in which the raid culminated. Whether that ballad is the one which "sung by some blind crowder with no rougher voice than rude style," stirred Sidney is uncertain, and it has been the centre of other controversy. Mr. Lang's splendid defence of the authenticity and antiquity of the "Minstrelsy" version of the ballad is still fresh. Two of the points by which he seeks to establish that Hogg did not write it, but, as he claimed wrote it from a reciter, illustrate well Mr. Lang's method of argument in such cases. The word "Almanshire" in his version puzzled Hogg himself. It puzzled Scott also, who substituted "Bamboroughshire." But a reference to Froissart shows it to have been a corruption of "Alneshire," the district round Alnwick. Then there is the exquisite stanza beginning. But I have seen a dreary dream." "The verse is magical," says Mr. Lang; "it has haunted my memory since I was ten years old." Hogg did not write it, because the dream has a semi-historic justification, and yet the justification was hidden away in a book which Hogg could not have known. On the whole, Mr. Lang not only establishes Hogg's integrity, but also the antiquity and literary superiority of the version he collected.

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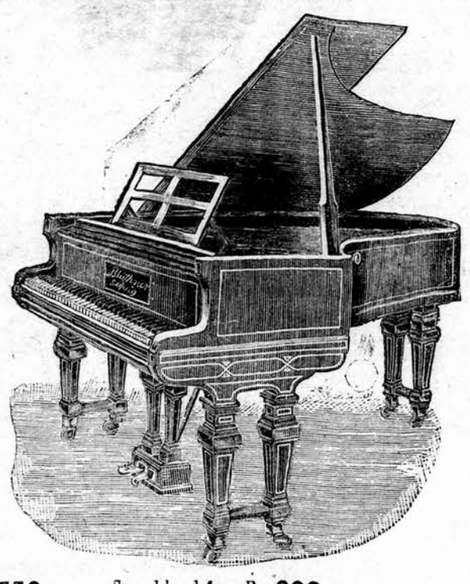

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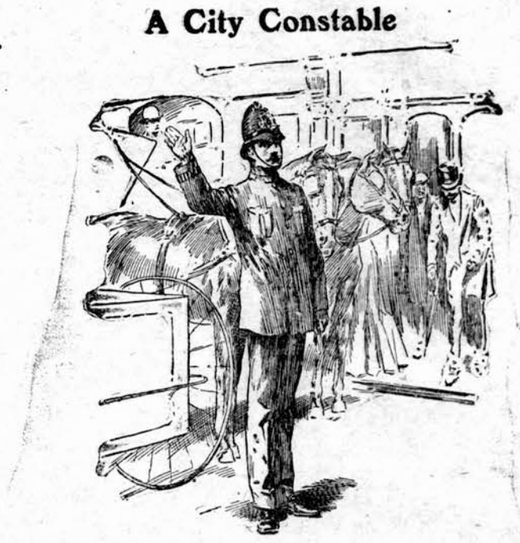

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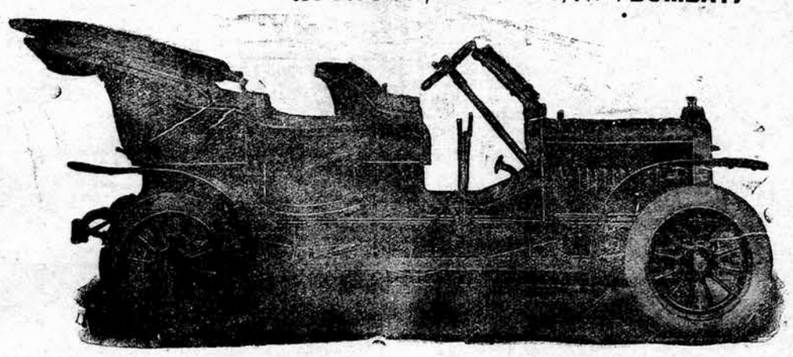

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